





## Japan, China Make Deal For Nuclear Equipment

By David Jamieson  
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Japan and China reached an agreement Friday that opened the door to the first Japanese export of nuclear power plant equipment to a Communist country.

Although the agreement covered a single piece of equipment, it was expected to set the pattern for future Japanese sales to China when the two countries conclude a treaty on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

China's refusal to grant Japan a right to verify that Japanese equipment is not diverted to military uses delayed agreement for three days. But Friday, the two sides

reached a compromise by which Japanese technicians will be allowed to make what are called "good-will visits" to China's first nuclear power plant at Qingshan in Zhejiang province.

"That will enable Japanese inspectors to confirm that the equipment is being installed there," a Japanese diplomat said. "Confirmation is what is important, not the word used for it."

As a party to the treaty to ban the proliferation of nuclear weapons, Japan had demanded inspections either by the International Atomic Energy Agency or by Japanese inspectors as a prerequisite to any sales of Japanese nuclear power equipment.

The diplomat said no restriction would be put on the number of "good-will visits" Japanese inspectors could make.

Japanese officials, however, acknowledged that the two sides had failed to reach any agreement on how Japan would verify that spent nuclear fuel produced at the plant would not be reprocessed into plutonium for use in the manufacture of nuclear bombs.

The two sides agreed to conclude an agreement on spent-fuel verification by the time the Qingshan plant starts operations. China has agreed to allow Japan to inspect the 300,000-kilowatt pressurized light water reactor plant into operation in 1988.

Involved in the agreement was a proposed sale of a large pressure vessel manufactured by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries under license from Westinghouse. Japanese officials, who indicated that unofficial consultations had already been held with Westinghouse and the U.S. government, both of whom they expected no trouble in completing the deal, estimated to be worth about \$5 million.

Japanese manufacturers of nuclear power equipment, however, hoped the deal would open the door to far larger sales to China. They pointed to China's plans to build nuclear power plants with a capacity of 10 million kilowatts to the next 16 years.

## European Nations Agree to Develop Breeder Reactor

United Press International

LONDON — Representatives from five European countries signed a memorandum of understanding Friday to develop a fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

Representatives from British, French, West German, Italian and Belgian organizations met at the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority to sign the memorandum, which sets out general principles for the collaboration. The Dutch are expected to sign at a later date.

Sir Peter Hirsch, chairman of the energy agency, said the five countries planned to build demonstration reactors to give electrical supply companies the confidence to begin commercial construction of breeder reactors, which are designed to produce more plutonium fuel than they consume.

The memorandum establishes the principles governing a full exchange of fast-reactor information and technology. Sir Peter said, "and provides for the coordination of the fast-reactor design and development programs of all the countries involved, leading to a single European strategy."

## Hussein, Arafat Pledge Joint Efforts for Peace

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have concluded five days of talks by agreeing to seek a joint formula for Middle East peace talks while leaving their differences over the details of such a plan for future discussions.

Hussein and Mr. Arafat, whose relations have been strained since their earlier failure to agree on a common negotiating stance, pledged to resume working together toward a common goal in what is likely to be a long process with an uncertain future.

In a joint communique issued as Mr. Arafat was preparing to leave Amman on Thursday night, the two leaders reaffirmed their support for the 1982 declaration of the Arab summit conference at Fez, Morocco, that calls for the Palestinian people to be granted "the right of self-determination."

They also said they would seek international support for a Middle East peace settlement, especially from European countries. They made no mention of President Ronald Reagan's 1982 peace initiative, which calls for negotiations leading to the creation of a Palestinian entity to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip that would be associated with Jordan.

These points were clearly pleasing to Mr. Arafat, who has rejected

the Reagan plan and emphasized his support for the Fez proposal during his stay in Amman.

The details of how the Jordanians and the PLO will proceed were deliberately set aside in the talks, which were designed largely to improve the atmosphere following the breakdown last April of discussions between Hussein and Mr. Arafat on the possibility of entering peace negotiations based on the Reagan plan. What emerged, according to Jordanian officials, was agreement to continue searching for a common negotiating stance to future talks that could be resumed later this month, when Mr. Arafat may return to Amman.

Mr. Arafat's meetings with the king were the first the two men have had since April. At that time they appeared close to agreement on a joint negotiating position based largely on the Reagan plan, but that fell through at the last minute when Mr. Arafat failed to gain internal PLO support for it.

The communique reaffirmed Jordan's recognition of the PLO as "the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," a 10-year-old Arab summit conference designation that effectively prevents Hussein from entering peace talks on the future of the West Bank without the PLO's approval.

■ **Cairo Accepts PLO Center**  
Egypt has agreed to base the Palestine Research Center in Cairo, a PLO official said Friday, according to The Associated Press.

Saeed Kamal, a Cairo-based PLO representative, said the center is concerned primarily with documenting the Palestinian problem and conducting research on other international issues.

The center was originally situated in Beirut, but was wrecked in two car bombings following the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.



Edwin Meese 3d being sworn in Friday at the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings.

## Benn Regains A Place in Parliament

Reuters

LONDON — Tony Benn, a leader of the left wing of Britain's opposition Labor Party, has won a parliamentary by-election in the industrial town of Chesterfield in northern England.

In Thursday's voting Mr. Benn beat his nearest opponent, Max Payne, a Liberal, by 6,000 votes. The candidate of the ruling Conservative Party finished a poor third.

A familiar figure in British politics, Mr. Benn has been out of the House of Commons for nine months. In last year's general election, he lost his seat in a district in Bristol, in the west of the country.

He said after the results were released Friday that he believed the by-election campaign had helped to unify the Labor Party, which has been sharply divided.

Mr. Benn's Labor critics say his support of nuclear disarmament and radical economic measures was a major cause of the party's defeat last June.

His Chesterfield election bid was nevertheless supported by all sectors of the party. The new party leader, Neil Kinnock, was among the Labor leaders who traveled to Chesterfield to help in the campaign.

Conservative leaders said they were disappointed at the poor showing of their candidate, Nicholas Bourne, who took only 15 percent of the 31,000 votes cast. But they commented that Mr. Benn's majority was less than that secured by his Labor predecessor, Eric Varley, whose resignation forced the by-election.

Political commentators said Mr. Benn's reputation as a radical had probably lost him some traditional Labor support. But they also said the Conservatives had suffered partly in reaction to recent political disputes, including the government's decision to ban union membership at the electronic spy center in Cheltenham.

An opinion poll showed 62 percent of the British people opposed the union ban imposed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Even some Conservatives criticized her handling of the affair.

Mr. Kinnock welcomed the result in Chesterfield, the first by-election since he took over as Labor Party leader last October. He said, "We passed with flying colors, and we are going to go on winning."

■ **Moon Farther From Earth**  
The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — The moon was farther from the Earth on Friday than it has been for the last 200 years or will be again until 2100, according to Mark Slovak, a University of Minnesota astronomer.

He said that the moon was 252,719 miles from the Earth on Friday, about 1,000 miles (1,616 kilometers) more than normal, because of an unusual configuration of the sun, moon and large planets.

Earlier, Jonathan C. Rinaldi of The Washington Post reported from Damascus:

Syria has summoned its two major Lebanese opposition allies to extract their compliance with a deal scrapping the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord, but leaving Mr. Gemayel in office.

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## U.S. Said to Play Major Role in Talks On Iraqi Oil Pipeline Through Jordan

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Reagan administration played a major role in secret negotiations over a proposed Iraqi pipeline designed to carry Iraqi oil across Jordan to a terminal on the Gulf of Aqaba, U.S. officials say.

Iraq's conflict with Iran in the Gulf was put under pressure on Baghdad to seek the help of pro-Western Arab governments in exporting its oil. Iran has effectively blockaded Iraqi oil exports through the Gulf.

Because the new oil terminal — and perhaps a refinery — would be built only a few miles from the Israeli-Jordanian border, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had previously rejected the project. But the United States, though it has no diplomatic relations with Iraq, played an active role in reassuring Iraqi officials that Israel would not interfere with the pipeline, several sources said.

The U.S. sources said Thursday that an American delegation attended a ceremony late last month in Baghdad at which a preliminary accord for the project was signed between Iraq and Jordan.

The U.S. role is the latest sign of a recent policy tilt by the Reagan administration in support of Iraq in its war with Iran.

Iraq's agreement marks a further step by Mr. Hussein toward tacit acceptance of coexistence with Israel, a position publicly held by moderate Arab governments — notably Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, his allies against Iran.

Iraq and Israel have long been bitter enemies. The hostility was heightened in 1981 when Israel jets destroyed an Iraqi nuclear plant near Baghdad. Israel feared the plant would be used to produce nuclear weapons.

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because it provided for Israeli troops to take part in joint patrols of southern Lebanon.

The official said Syrian leaders had repeated to Mr. Gemayel that Syria's troops would withdraw from Lebanon if all Israeli forces left. He added that the Syrians had indicated that once participants in reconciliation talks had agreed on the outlines of political reforms and a new all-party government had been set up, Damascus might be willing to discuss a form of partial Syrian withdrawal.

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## Meese Evidence Is Questioned

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d was confronted during hearings Friday on his nomination as attorney general with his handwritten notes apparently contradicting his earlier testimony.

On Thursday, the presidential counselor said he did not know the amount of a loan to the purchaser of his home. On Friday, he acknowledged that the notes described a phone conversation before the sale in which a loan was mentioned.

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, who produced the notes, argues that Thomas J. Barrack, a California developer with whom Mr. Meese had the conversation, arranged the purchase to alleviate Mr. Meese's financial burdens. Mr. Barrack became a deputy interior secretary in early 1983. Mr. Meese has testified he had no role in Mr. Barrack's appointment.

including Saudi Arabia. This emerging Arab bloc would be tacitly accepted by Israel.

The proposed pipeline underscores this political trend. "I'm skeptical the project will see the light of day, but the energetic U.S. activity to the support of the Iraqi leadership is very significant," an analyst of Arab oil politics said.

Reporting on the pipeline talks, the Middle East Economic Survey said last month that the project, "long regarded a rank outsider, now has the support of Iraq's top leadership." The journal is well-informed on the affairs of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which Iraq is a member.

The pipeline, according to the journal, would have a capacity of nearly 1.5 million barrels a day. The cost of the entire project is estimated at \$1 billion.

Bechtel, the U.S.-based engineering firm, reportedly has already completed preliminary studies for the line. For most of its length, it would follow an Iraqi pipeline that ran to Haifa but was closed when Israel became a state in 1948.

The main export line to the west that Iraq would normally use runs across Syria. But the Syrians have shut it down in support of Iran in the Gulf conflict.

The line to Aqaba would start 200 kilometers (120 miles) northwest of Baghdad, at a point enabling it to carry oil from both the northern and southern oil fields of Iraq.

Before the Gulf war, Iraq was exporting about 3.5 million barrels of oil a day. Now just more than one-quarter of that amount is moving by pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### UNESCO Said to Destroy Documents

PARIS (UPI) — UNESCO is rumored to be destroying incriminating documents before a U.S. audit team begins investigating reports of mismanagement at the organization, a U.S. congressman said Friday.

But Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York, said at a press conference in Paris that he was confident that Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, would "take steps to make sure of the integrity of all documents."

Mr. M'bow has agreed to Mr. Scheuer's request for an audit by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress to help the Reagan administration decide whether to proceed with its decision to pull out of the organization at the end of this year.

### U.S. Deputy Delegate Resigns at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Charles M. Lichenstein has resigned as the U.S. deputy permanent representative to the United Nations. His resignation took effect Friday.

After three years as chief aide to the ambassador, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Lichenstein said Thursday that it was "almost certain" that he would join the staff of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research group based in Washington.

Mr. Lichenstein fashioned a reputation for a sharp tongue while at the UN. His most controversial remarks were made last September. After a Soviet delegate asserted that the United States had failed to live up to its obligation as the UN host country, Mr. Lichenstein said that if nations wanted to move the UN out of New York, "We will put no impediment in your way and we will be at bedside bidding you a farewell as you set off into the sunset."

### Huge U.S. War Aid to U.K. Reported

LONDON (Reuters) — The United States secretly offered a warship, diverted a spy satellite and helped Britain with well over \$60 million worth of aid in 1982 during the Falkland Islands war with Argentina, the Economist magazine said Friday.

The British news magazine did not name the sources for its information and Britain's Defense Ministry would not comment on the report. According to the Economist, the support began in confidential dealings between the British and U.S. navies before the British task force set sail for the South Atlantic. "Support was frequently concealed from senior members of both governments, to prevent embarrassment," the magazine said.

If Argentina sank either of the aircraft carriers in the British task force, the United States would have handed over the amphibious assault ship Guam, the Economist said. "An astonishing 125 million gallons of aviation fuel were diverted from American supplies for British use," it added.

### Iraq Claims Major Defeat of Iran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Combined Dispatches) — General Adnan Khayrallah, Iraq's defense minister, was quoted Friday by the official Iraqi news agency as saying that an Iranian attack Thursday "was crushed in a battle unprecedented in its ferocity since the outset of the war."

Iraq said it had inflicted more than 19,000 casualties to blunting the attack, while Tehran said it had inflicted heavy casualties on Baghdad's forces to beating back several Iraqi counterattacks and was preparing fresh assaults.

In Tehran, the Iranian president, Ali Khamenei, referred to Iraqi use of "chemical and microbe bombs." This was the first mention by Iran of "microbe bombs." Mr. Khamenei did not elaborate. (AP, Reuters)

### Striking Miners March Through Paris

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — About 8,000 miners marched peacefully through Paris on Friday as part of a 24-hour nationwide strike to protest plans by the state-run industry to cut 6,000 jobs this year.

Meanwhile, a civil service strike scheduled for next Thursday received support Friday from railroad, airline, subway, post office, electricity and gas workers, who claim that salaries have not kept up with inflation. On Thursday, workers staged a one-day walkout at many of France's state-owned banks.

The state coal board said that Friday's strike had been followed by 95 percent of workers in the southern region of Provence, 82 percent in the eastern province of Lorraine and 33 percent in mines in northern areas. (AP, Reuters)

### China Sees No Mending of Soviet Ties

BEIJING (Reuters) — The Chinese vice prime minister, Wan Li, ruled out Friday a quick breakthrough in mending Chinese-Soviet relations following the recent death of the Soviet president, Yuri V. Andropov.

Mr. Wan, who attended Mr. Andropov's funeral last month, was the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit the Soviet Union since Prime Minister Chou En-lai in 1964.

Mr. Wan said he told the Soviet deputy prime minister, Gaidar Aliyev, that "no substantive progress can be made unless the three major obstacles are removed." He said, "I don't think that the policies of a country will change with the death of a single person." Beijing's demands are that Moscow withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and reduce military concentrations along its border with China.

### U.S. Tightens Limits on Pesticide EDB

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency, tightening its restraints on the cancer-causing agent ethylene dibromide, set interim standards Friday for residues of the pesticide in citrus fruits.

The standard, which will take effect in 30 days, sets a tolerance level of 250 parts per billion for oranges, grapefruit and other citrus fruits. For the edible portions of those fruits, the standard is 30 parts per billion, the same level the agency set earlier this year for grain products, said William D. Ruckelshaus, the EPA administrator.

The new standards will apply to domestic and imported fruit, but not to U.S. exports. It will be left up to the importing countries to set their own standards. After Sept. 1, the Food and Drug Administration will ban the sale of any citrus fruits with detectable EDB residue.

### Britain Cited as a Source of Acid Rain

LONDON (UPI) — Britain is Western Europe's worst offender in producing acid rain that falls on other countries, according to the environmental group Friends of the Earth.

Friends of the Earth said Thursday that the burning of coal and oil, which produces sulfur dioxide, "is the main cause of the problem." Britain, it said, is "the largest emitter of sulfur dioxide and a net contributor to a serious pollution problem in several countries."

Winds from the Atlantic sweep much of Britain's sulfur dioxide and other man-made pollutants eastward. Studies have found that the sulfur dioxide is changed into sulfuric and nitric acids and falls as acid rain. "The situation in northern Europe, and now in parts of Britain, is critical," Friends of the Earth asserted. "Wildlife, fisheries, buildings and farmland are being adversely affected." The study contended that pollutants from Britain make up 7 percent of the pollution in West Germany, 7 percent in Norway and 14 percent in Sweden.

### For the Record

Customs officials in New York said Thursday they had arrested two businessmen and seized 500 rifles, 100,000 rounds of ammunition and paramilitary police equipment that were to have been shipped illegally to the Polish government. (NYT)

A guard at Hill Air Force Base in Utah, Sergeant Kenneth D. Fry, 26, who authorities thought might have been murdered by spies, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound, the state medical examiner has ruled. (AP)

A Danish research ship returned to port Friday after a little five-week hunt for 80 drums of dioxin, a lethal compound used in pesticides and herbicides, that were lost by a freighter in a North Sea storm. (AP)

Mozambique's drought-stricken areas are to get emergency European Community aid worth about \$1.1 million, the European Commission said Friday in Brussels. (Reuters)

The Vatican announced a budget deficit of \$31.8 million for 1984 from its worldwide activities. (AP)

Seventy-three Afghan guerrillas were slain on Friday in fighting with government troops in Sarobi, near Kabul, and in the western province of Herat, the Afghan government claimed in a radio broadcast monitored in New Delhi. (AP)

Madrid subway workers staged their second strike in less than a week Friday, shutting down seven of the capital's 10 lines and forcing an estimated 760,000 commuters to find other ways to get to work. (UPI)

A nuclear plant in Port Clinton, Ohio, automatically shut Friday after a steam relief valve stuck open. Officials said no radiation had been released and the reactor was being cooled down at the Davis-Besse plant about 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Toledo. (AP)

Police shot to death five Sikhs in Punjab on Friday as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi strongly defended government efforts to end communal violence, the Press Trust of India said. (Reuters)

## Shultz Asks Congress to Review Provisions of War Powers Act

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said debate over the application of the War Powers Act made it impossible for the administration to conduct a sensible policy in Lebanon.

He called on Congress to review the law and consider a new approach to avoid setbacks to American interests.

"Our own debate here totally took the rug out from under our diplomatic effort," Mr. Shultz told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations on Thursday. "I think there is a big

important deep issue for us to explore. It doesn't lend itself to quick answer off the top of the head. I've been thinking about it. I have people in the department thinking about it. I'm sure that no matter what answer comes out, it won't be clear cut."

The War Powers Act of 1973 requires the president to inform Congress in case U.S. forces are facing imminent "hostilities." The president must halt the use of armed forces in such hostilities within 90 days unless Congress authorizes longer involvement.

Mr. Shultz said the law "ought to be reviewed by Congress. I think there is a question as to whether that piece of legislation is the most desirable way to structure the interaction between the legislative and executive branches for dealing with issues involving force."

The secretary of state was questioned at length on Central America and on the Middle East. In addition to queries on Lebanon, he was pressed to justify the administration's plans to sell 1,613 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles worth \$133 million to Jordan.

Mr. Shultz defended the sale to Jordan as important to U.S. inter-

ests in the Middle East. King Hussein, he said, was discussing ways of forming a joint delegation with Palestinians for future talks with Israel and would face severe pressure from Syria if he did so.

Mr. Shultz said that Jordan would not use the arms against Israel.

The discussion about the War Powers Act was Mr. Shultz's most public expression of dissatisfaction with Congress since he took office.

He was questioned by Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, who said he was concerned that the United States might be about to engage in military action near the Strait of Hormuz to protect shipping in case Iran tries to close the waterway, crucial to oil exports from the Gulf.

Mr. Specter asked Mr. Shultz whether he would support a congressional resolution that would set in advance the limits of American force there, to avoid the sharp debate that was touched off by U.S. intervention in Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz replied that he did not favor such resolutions. He agreed, but for different reasons, with Mr. Specter on the inadequacy of the War Powers Act discussion over Lebanon. The senator wanted

to have very close consultation on such matters, while Mr. Shultz indicated that he wanted the Reagan administration to have more flexibility than was permitted under the War Powers Act.

"My own feeling is that the operation of the War Powers Act in Lebanon is an example of how not to do it," Mr. Shultz said.

In October, Congress, concerned about the deaths of American marines assigned to the multinational force in Lebanon, approved a resolution, in conformity with the War Powers Act, which limited the presence of the marines in Lebanon to 18 months. The resolution further said that the size, location and goal of the mission could not be altered without congressional approval.

In January, after publication of Pentagon and congressional reports critical of the mission, debate began in Congress again on whether the marines should remain in Lebanon. Democrats



## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Martin Luther King Joins Robert E. Lee

Virginia has decided to commemorate the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. with a holiday — on the same day the state honors two of the Old South's heroes, Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.

"History does have its little ironies," smiled William P. Robinson Jr., a state legislator who worked for a bill that linked King, a black civil rights leader, to Lee and Jackson.



Robert E. Lee

Confederate generals who fought to retain slavery in the Civil War.

"It says a tremendous amount about the change in Virginia," said L. Douglas Wilder, a black state senator who led a nine-year effort to establish a holiday for King, who was assassinated in 1968.

Groups such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Most Noble Order of the Sons of Lee had opposed the bill, arguing that it would dilute the importance of the Civil War heroes.

Opposition to a simultaneous state holiday melted last year after the U.S. Congress established a national holiday for King on the third Monday of January, the same day that Virginia honors Lee and Jackson.

### Staff Told to Temper White House Politics

The White House staff is operating under special election-year rules intended to thicken the often fine line that separates public business from partisan politics.

Sherrie M. Cooksey, an associate White House counsel who helped devise the rules, said the administration was "thinking ahead so that nothing could arise that would embarrass this administration and this president."

White House aides are forbidden to give money to the president's campaign, use White House cars to go to the Reagan-Bush campaign office or even dispatch White House messengers with deliveries to the campaign headquarters.

They are not to make political calls through the White House switchboard, accept political contributions through the mail, call federal agencies to inquire about the status of government grants or contracts unless it is necessary, or provide the campaign committee with free pictures taken by the official White House photographers. Also, staffers may not work at the re-election office without prior approval of top officials, and only a handful of White House aides can even telephone the campaign office.

Election laws do permit the White House and campaign staffs to coordinate, so the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, can have his

weekly sessions with campaign operatives. And since the White House is the president's home as well as his office, Ronald Reagan can hold political receptions and meetings there, but at the expense of his campaign committee, not the taxpayers.

In some cases, officials say, the rules are more stringent than the law requires and than previous presidents have practiced. During Jimmy Carter's re-election campaign four years ago, for example, White House staff members could work on the campaign after hours.

### Colorado Schools Urged to Shape Up

Rather than just complaining about standards in the state's high schools, the University of Colorado is exercising its clout to improve them.

In a move intended to toughen high school curricula, the state-supported university has set new admissions standards that exceed the current graduation requirements in all but two of the state's 181 school districts.

The standards will require future students to come equipped with more courses in English composition, mathematics, laboratory science and foreign language than applicants now need.

Officials at the university, where more than 18,000 undergraduates are enrolled, explain that high schools simply are not preparing students well in critical areas.

"We decided that altering our admissions standards would have a leveraging effect on their standards," said Luther S. Williams, the university's vice president for academic affairs.

State secondary school officials generally praise the new standards, although many say they are worried about finding and keeping foreign-language teachers. Many schools dropped foreign-language courses in the 1970s, and the University of Colorado currently does not require them for admission. But starting with the high school class of 1988, students will need two years of a foreign language to qualify for admission to the university.

### Princeton Burglars Get Fast-Food Outlet

Quiet, proper and prosperous, Princeton, New Jersey, has got along for years without a fast-food chain restaurant. So the impending arrival of a Burger King right across from the main entrance to Princeton University was a milestone of sorts.

A Daily Princetonian editorial said the prospect of a cheap alternative to dining-hall food gave students "cause to rejoice." And Denise Drueling, manager of a local health food store, welcomed the franchise because "it will make the town less stuffy."

Barbara Sigmund, Princeton's mayor, sounded far from stuffy as she said she was not worried: "The McLiter problem from the McWrappers." But after a meeting with the new restaurant's operator, the mayor said a satisfactory agreement had been reached.

"The little burgermeisters will go three times a day up Nassau Street a half-mile in each direction," she said, "and will pick up anything that says Burger King."

## Tactical Shift In Campaign Is Ordered By Mondale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale, declaring that he is now in a two-man race for the Democratic presidential nomination, has ordered drastic changes in his campaign and lashed out at Gary Hart, whose surprise victory in Tuesday's New Hampshire primary appeared to be paying dividends.

After hearing reports that he faces possible defeat in upcoming contests unless he responds quickly to the challenge from the Colorado senator, Mr. Mondale and his advisers decided to produce new television ads, some of which are expected to attack Senator Hart by name. They also are revising travel schedules and redesigning campaign events.

Primaries and caucuses involving nine states, American Samoa and Democrats Abroad are coming up on March 13, which the politicians are calling Super Tuesday. They include important contests in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Massachusetts.

Talking to reporters whom he had summoned to his office, Mr. Mondale said Thursday: "It's now clear there's a new day and a different race. We're in for a long, tough fight that could go all the way to the convention. We have to slug it out. It's a two-man race and it's very close."

Asked if he considered himself the front-runner, Mr. Mondale said, "No!" He noted that the first test will come in caucuses Sunday in Maine, and he once again challenged Senator Hart to take his campaign into the whole South. Senator Hart responded in kind.

"Well, Fritz, here I am," he said in Alabama as he began a quick barnstorming tour of the region.

The senator made a campaign swing through airports in Alabama, Florida and Georgia on Thursday. He said that Mr. Mondale was "still the de facto front-runner, but he is going to be challenged now, which I think is going to be changing the chemistry of the campaign."

However, the crowds that greeted the Colorado senator in the three Southern states were small ones in which the media outnumbered supporters.

He said his New Hampshire victory, which was bolstered by considerable support from labor union households, proved that "union members and workers are not going to be told how to vote by a handful of leaders in Washington."

The Colorado senator also had what he described as a "warm talk" with George C. Wallace by telephone, seeking the Alabama governor's endorsement in a region where the senator's own forces are weak. (WP, LAT, NYT)

### Democratic Trade Plan

In Washington, House Democrats issued a campaign platform on trade Thursday that called for reversing administration policies they blamed for record trade deficits. The Washington Post reported.

The document of the Task Force on Trade was released the day after the Commerce Department reported that in January the United States had one of its highest monthly trade deficits in history — \$9.5 billion — and that it appears the trade gap is heading for a new annual record of more than \$100 billion.

The Democratic report blamed the administration for the "grossly overvalued dollar," which it said was one of the causes of the deficit since it "makes imports very attractive to U.S. consumers and makes U.S. goods less attractive to foreign buyers."



PRESS GAG — Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, left, director of La Prensa, a Nicaraguan opposition newspaper, speaking at a press conference during a demonstration in Managua against censorship by the Sandinist government. At right is Luis Mora, La Prensa's trade union chairman. They wore the black kerchiefs as part of the protest.

## Democrats Accuse Cabinet Agencies Of Hindering Primary Voting Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Democrats abroad have accused the State Department and Defense Department of obstructing participation in the party's overseas presidential primary March 13.

The Democratic group also accused "a number of U.S. ambassadors overseas" of giving "active encouragement" to overseas Republicans, including participating in the party's fund-raising events. Republicans Abroad denied this had taken place.

In a sharply worded letter of protest Feb. 24, the chairman of Democrats Abroad, Andrew P. Sundberg, told Secretary of State George P. Shultz: "The State Department has thwarted the ability of many overseas Americans to obtain information about the overseas Democratic primary election, obstructed their ability to have access to a simple registration form for this primary election, and cast public doubt on the legality of the entire process."

Democrats Abroad particularly objected to State Department instructions that overseas voting officers not distribute any Democratic

Party material unless similar material was available from Republicans. The letter said that the department was aware that the Republican primary was differently structured and three months later than the Democratic vote.

In a similar letter to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Sundberg said Democrats Abroad also "found the Department of Defense to be dilatory and obstructive" in its behavior toward American voters living overseas.

The protest to the Pentagon focused on the omission from the 1984 guide to voting assistance of officers of any mention of the Democrats' overseas primary. The Pentagon oversees voting programs of Americans overseas. In addition, notice of the overseas primary was not sent out until Jan. 20, the letter said.

Neither department has responded to the letters. In an interview, Mr. Sundberg said State Department officials had said they were aware that the rules on distributing information gave the Republican Party what he called a "negative veto" on information that the Democratic Party could distribute in embassies and

consulates. He said he had been told that the policy would not be changed.

Since the instructions were issued only a month before the Democratic primary date, the letter to Mr. Shultz said, there was no time to get materials from the Republicans to meet these requirements.

The letter also cited "our awareness of the fact that a number of U.S. ambassadors have been giving active encouragement to overseas Republicans, have been participating in fund-raising events for the Republican Party overseas, and have even been making their official residences and other public buildings available for such purposes."

Lois Shepard, chairman of Republicans Abroad, denied that public buildings had been used for Republican Party functions. She said that U.S. ambassadors had attended Republican fund-raising events only as private citizens.

More information on the primaries is available from Democrats Abroad, Election Committee, Kansas 55, 2628 EB Delft, The Netherlands, and Republicans Abroad, 310 First St. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

## Panel Rebuffs Reagan On Central America Aid

By Joanne Omang and John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee has severely criticized the administration's new Central American aid proposals, voting to cut military and economic aid requests, impose stiff conditions on the remaining funds and halt military exercises in Honduras.

In several party-line votes Thursday, the Democratic-controlled Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs rejected most of the \$8-billion program of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which President Ronald Reagan had hoped would forge a national consensus for a long-range approach to the region.

The action came as Secretary of State George P. Shultz, confronting bipartisan Senate concern about human rights in El Salvador, said he would be prepared "as a last resort" to cut off all U.S. aid there if death squad activity and official corruption cannot be halted.

"In the end, they must know we are willing to walk away," Mr. Shultz told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. But he added that the United States should assess the situation with "patience and common sense" before resorting to that "ultimate sanction."

Democrats on the House subcommittee, saying repeatedly that they were "sending a signal" that they were willing to walk away from El Salvador, rejected the administration's entire request for \$178.7 million more in military aid for El Salvador this year.

They endorsed \$132.5 million for 1985, the amount the administration asked, on condition that El Salvador effectively control its death squads, stop holding political prisoners, set up an effective judicial system, open unconditional negotiations with "all major parties to the conflict in El Salvador," make progress in land reform and reach verdicts in cases involving the deaths of U.S. citizens.

The achievement of these conditions, which would also be applicable to economic aid, is thought to be nearly impossible in the near future.

The subcommittee version of the Central American aid bill, which is to be considered next week by the

full Foreign Affairs Committee, also would eliminate a proposed \$10 million in military aid to Guatemala next year and bar U.S. trainers and troops from participating in military exercises in Honduras. It would cut the administration's total 1985 request from \$1.3 billion to \$898 million in economic and military aid for the region.

James R. Michel, deputy assistant secretary of state, called the subcommittee's plan "clearly inadequate" and said the administration would oppose the measure because it would "seriously retard our efforts to achieve our national objectives in Central America."

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, said the conditions being attached to aid to El Salvador "cannot be met by a country undergoing a dirty, brutal war."

But Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said that "perfect justice" is not required. "It's a way of sending signals, both to El Salvador and downtown [to the White House] that we mean business," he said.

The subcommittee chairman, Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, voted for all of the bill's provisions but said he had "reservations" about imposing such stiff aid conditions.

Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has said he is determined to approve a foreign aid bill this year. Administration officials said they hope to enlist his aid to tone down the subcommittee's action.

### Salvadoran Rightists Say He'll Visit Washington

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right Salvadoran presidential candidate, said he will fly to Washington on Monday, three months after the U.S. State Department denied him entry to the United States apparently because of his alleged involvement in political killings.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador left it unclear whether Mr. d'Aubuisson had received a visa or even whether he had applied for one. It was understood, however, that senior officials in Washington were considering whether to grant him one less than three weeks before the Salvadoran election.

## NASA Raises Estimate of Space Telescope Cost

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration now estimates it will cost \$1.2 billion to develop and assemble its space telescope, which means that the "most important scientific instrument ever built" also will be the most expensive scientific instrument ever built.

The estimate, first suggested last week by the investigative staff of the House Appropriations Committee and confirmed by NASA, is about \$100 million more than the last public estimate, made in June 1983. It is the fourth upward revision NASA has made to the "run-out" cost of the space telescope. The project's cost was estimated at \$772 billion when it began in 1977, revised to \$779.2 million in 1982 and then to \$1.1 billion last year.

NASA said that much of the newest revised cost has come from parts shortages and additions made to the work force at Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. in Sunnyvale, California, where the job of assembling the support systems module to provide power to the telescope is three weeks behind schedule. May

was the scheduled completion date.

"We've sent 10 of our own people out there to speed things up but we're still spending \$3 to \$4 million a month more than we'd like," said Samuel W. Keller, NASA deputy administrator. "Lockheed is now the tall pole in the tent."

Being the "tall pole" in the tent is a tall order. Because the space telescope will orbit a primary mirror eight feet (2.4 meters) across above the Earth's atmosphere, it will be able to see objects 50 times farther and seven times farther from Earth than anything ever seen by telescopes on Earth. It is being built to last 15 years, has scientific instruments that can be replaced or repaired in orbit by astronauts and is even being designed to be brought

back to Earth for repair if necessary.

The job of assembling the support systems module, Mr. Keller said, requires the installation and connection of 2,000 pounds (907 kilograms) of cable in 10 assembly bays arranged in two circles around the top of the module. Dozens of electronic boxes must also be placed in the assembly bays, hooked up to the cables and tested exhaustively before the next job can even begin. It is a task Mr. Keller says has never been tackled before "on such a grand scale."

He said that when Lockheed assembles the support systems module, it will start to put together the entire instrument, which will weigh 25,000 pounds, be 15 feet wide and 42 feet long. So big is the space

telescope and so delicate are its optics and electronics that when it is ready for shipment to Cape Canaveral, it will have to make the journey to Florida by sea.

If NASA achieves the launch date in August 1986, its money problem may have just begun. A science institute is being built at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore to direct the operations of the space telescope. It was calculated that 140 staff members would be needed to support the work of 200 astronomers each year.

It is now thought that 310 staff members will be needed to support as many as 600 visiting astronomers a year, which represents a potential doubling of the telescope's operating budget from \$30 million to \$60 million a year.

## Pentagon Bars Critic From Testifying

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have prevented the military's best-known whistle-blower from testifying before Congress in his official capacity. But his report, saying the Defense Department's chief auditing agency and an undersecretary had thwarted efforts to uncover unreasonable charges, was made public by a Senate committee anyway.

In releasing the report Thursday, the Governmental Affairs Committee ignored a written air force objection to the statement by the potential witness, A. Ernest Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a senior civil servant with the title of deputy assistant secretary of the air force, was dismissed by President Richard M. Nixon in 1969 from a similar position after telling Congress of expenditures well over budget on a transport aircraft. He was restored to office after a long court battle.

He said the Pentagon had refused to let him testify Thursday in his official capacity because his criticism of the Defense Contract Audit Agency "is embarrassing but true."

Mr. Fitzgerald testified before congressional committees twice last year on his own, but he said he had decided not to do so in this case because the Senate panel had asked him to report on a study he conducted as an air force official.

He said the Defense Contract Audit Agency had repeatedly refused to allow him access to agency "workpapers" involving a Tucson, Arizona, plant of Hughes Aircraft Co. where anti-tank Maverick missiles are made.



A. Ernest Fitzgerald

Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, and Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, showed examples of television

adapters for pay television programs that they said had been made by Hughes employees on government time and installed in the homes of the employees and at least one executive.

However, Mr. Roth, chairman of the committee, made public a memorandum signed by Robert A. Sands, chief of the contract pricing and financial office of the air force, saying that the air force objected to Mr. Fitzgerald's written material and that "amendments to permit publication are impractical."

The Fitzgerald statement described efforts by him to investigate pay rates at aerospace companies and possibly irregular procedures by which costs are assigned to military contracts. It said that the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, Richard D. DeLauro, had "undercut" air force attempts to control such costs by transferring the study of compensation to those who approved procurement contracts.

## U.S. Asked to Ban Some Painkillers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A panel of experts convened by the National Institutes of Health has urged that "serious consideration" be given to banning nonprescription use of painkillers that contain two or more active compounds.

The most widely sold painkillers of this type, which combine aspirin and acetaminophen, include Excedrin and Vanquish. The panel warned Wednesday that people who took large doses of such drugs for long periods — for example, 10 tablets a day for three years — could develop a form of kidney disease. Very heavy and sustained use, they said, could also increase a user's susceptibility to cancer.

The panel, acknowledging that the incidence of kidney failure as a result of painkiller abuse was rare, restricted its inquiry to over-the-counter medicines. It did not address the question of whether such compound painkillers should be allowed by prescription.

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ARTS / LEISURE

# Blurring the Frontiers of Style

PARIS — Seen in museums, art is a simple affair. Trends succeed each other in orderly procession. — Romanticism gives way to the naturalism of the Barbizon and Impressionist schools, in turn followed by Impressionism, and so on. Great names — Corot, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec — are displayed in one area and the others get tucked away in "study collections."

## Souren Melikian

about, shatters the convenient categorization and gives an insight into the seething world of art as lived by those who made it.

The first lesson is how blurred the frontiers really were between the movements that are given such "true titles. Sometimes, no definition is adequate.

In the auction of 19th-century paintings conducted on Monday by Henri Gros, assisted by the expert Jean-Pierre Camard for the 19th- and 20th-century paintings, there was a little watercolor by Adolphe Hervey. In an intensely green country scene painted on a rainy day, horses are walking toward a farm house. The brushwork is broad and nervous, almost Impressionist. But the intense, dark colors, and particularly the blue sky, give it a somber atmosphere that one does not associate with Impressionism. Hervey's piece seems closer to Combar's mood — with a different touch, quicker, broader. Romantic is not the word, either. Despite its evocative, sad character, the watercolor is that of a close observer of reality who has "clearly worked from nature."

In short, the piece defies classification. A pupil of the academic, quasi-photographic Leon Cogniet, and of the more talented but equally conventional Eugène Isabey, Hervey was 30 when he first exhibited at the Salon, in 1849. Characteristically, his entry was a stormy landscape done from nature called "Effet d'orage d'après nature." Hervey participated in only three more exhibitions. So unusual was his work that the other pictures he submitted were rejected on 23 occasions. Admired by the novelist and critic Théophile Gautier, Hervey died a pauper and never rose above obscurity. On Monday his watercolor cost its Japanese buyer a mere 2,200 francs (\$270) — typical works are never worth a great deal.

After the inclassifiable, there is the partially classified. Lucien Lévy-Dhurmer is a typical case. Born in Algeria in 1866, he had a long career; he died in 1953 —

during which he practiced many techniques, from porcelain-making to sculpture, and many styles. He is best known for the period when he was a fellow traveler of the Symbolists, who exhibited their work at the Salons de la Rose-Croix in the last decade of the 19th century. More recently, the pastel landscapes he did after 1918 in a Neo-Impressionist style have elicited some interest. But these are only two facets of his personality.

On Monday, a striking view of 15th-century "Flemish Houses at Bruges" and leafless trees under snow illustrated a different vein. The color scheme, combining a deep purple for the triangular brick facades, a grayish-white for the snowflakes, and the blackish canal water, is unmatched in Neo-Impressionism. The illusionistic effect of a landscape seen through a curtain of falling snowflakes is uncanny. It is done with extreme care, in contrast to the looser brushwork of Impressionism. Yet it has a very light touch, like most of Lévy-Dhurmer's work, made lighter still by the technique, pastel on paper.

The painting is typical of a period when the artist had given up the fantasies of Symbolism and created an eerie atmosphere through natural observation. This phase is little known to the public. The painting made no stir, fetching just over 50,000 francs.

At a sale held the day after, the daily mockery of ready-made categorization continued. The auctioneer Jean-Paul Courrier was assisted by three experts, André Pacitti on Impressionist and Modern Masters, Félix Marchal on the so-called "Orientalists" — painters who specialized in Arab subjects in Egypt, Palestine and Western North Africa — and Jean-Claude Romand on prints.

The prints, sold first, gave rise to the first joke. Jacques Villon is admired as a master of Cubism and abstractionism. He was in his 30s when he developed a theory adapting Leonardo's "Pyramidal Vision" to Cubism. But this is not how the artist started off in life. His grandfather was a painter and printmaker who taught him his craft. At the age of 16, Jacques Villon, who still went by his real name, Gaston Duchamp, knew a good deal about printmaking, which he practiced in an academic style. For 15 years he sent cartoons to humorous weeklies and did posters for cabarets. This left its mark on Villon's printed oeuvre. The Tuesday sale included a dry-point, "Autres Temps: 1830." Executed in 1904, it commemorates a ball in 1830 costume and looks like a fashion advertisement. It is a typical case, but a kooky rarity. Some collector's instinct seem to have been aroused —

by the print, which soared to nearly 77,000 francs.

After that came another great modern master's kitschy piece of work. The portrait of a "Woman in a Black Dress" carries the signature of Emile Bernard. The sitter, shown three-quarters, her head turned full face towards the viewer, holds her bejeweled hands crossed over her folded legs. The posture is conventional, the curtain backdrop hackneyed, the expression of the realistic face insufferably soppy. This was painted in 1919, less than 20 years after the end of Bernard's Nabi period, when he was producing some of the greatest paintings of the modern French school. As an artist, Bernard, who lived on until 1941, was dead by the end of World War I. That story is well known to the specialists, but the public seldom sees the evidence. Museums don't show it. The portrait found a charitable soul at 10,000 francs.

A quarter of an hour later it was Gauguin's turn to surprise the attendance with a still life painted on a tambourine. His was a sneering, snarling temperament, and there is a touch of mockery about the object. However, if it's a joke, it is a highly sophisticated one. Far from being a sketch hastily dashed off, it is done with considerable attention to the form. One bright orange is tangent to the rim. Another is cut off by it with a shadow on the side as if seen under a spotlight through a circular opening. The painting qualifies as a trompe-l'œil, the only one within the work of the great Impressionists. The way in which Gauguin has handled this challenge, down to the last whirling



Jacques Villon's "Autres Temps: 1830"

touch of the brush, is a lesson in technique. Jean-Claude Bellier, a leading Paris dealer, paid 363,000 francs for Gauguin's essay in whimsy.

For those who don't have that money but have an inclination for the pleasures of modern painting at the turn of the century, the sale offered an alternative. Louis Welden Hawkins, who was born in Stuttgart of British parents and lived in Paris a French citizen, is known to specialists as a Symbolist

painter. But in Tuesday's sale he was represented by a small portrait, "A Breton Woman at Le Pouldu," done with the strong outline of the Pont-Aven school. His work rarely appears at auction, Pacitti noted, and the Marchal said he was not aware that Hawkins had ever painted in that manner. The portrait was done in 1908, two years before the painter's death. Sold at just under 20,000 francs — again to Bellier — it was the day's bargain in artistic surprises.

# Korean Treasures in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In the late 16th century an almost exact contemporary of William Shakespeare, the Korean courtier, intellectual and poet Cha Chon-ri (1556-1615) (chief adviser to King Sunjo (reigned 1568 to 1609) wrote of himself: "I have no wish to show publicly how gifted I am, or leave behind me a great reputation. I am not the least interested in fame or acclaim. I'd rather climb Mount Shang, and follow in the footsteps of the ancient philosophers."

A similar humble sentiment seems to have prevailed among the many artists who worked in Korea in the five millennia that came to an end in A.D. 1910, with the last of the Choson dynasty, their reign brought to an end by a Japanese invasion.

The four attributes of Korean art — "accord with nature; light and quiet color; humor; a restrained peacefulness" — enunciated by Choi Sunu, director of the National Museum of Korea, are everywhere in evidence in the magnificent exhibition "Treasures from Korea" at the British Museum to May 13. The show is subtitled "5,000 Years of Korean Art," and more than half of the exhibits were not taken to eight American museums that received the 1979-1981 exhibition of the same title. Indeed, quite a few

of those in the current show are the fruit of recent archaeological digs in both South and North Korea.

Inevitably, the section of Korean art best represented is that of ceramics. Starting with the Three Kingdoms pots of hard gray unglazed clay, the show continues with United Silla dynasty (668-935) wares, which were influenced by the Tang pottery of China. After these are the wares of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392) which saw, in the 10th and 11th centuries, the advent of Korean celadons. These received approval in 1157 by the king, who commissioned celadon roof tiles for an ornamental pavilion in the grounds of the royal palace. Examples of these tiles, though out in the present show, are recorded by G. St. G. Gompertz in his monograph "Korean Celadon and Other Wares of the Koryo Period," as having been recovered by archaeologists in 1964.

Celadons in general are well represented at the British Museum show; but so are wares of the subsequent Choson dynasty (1392-1810), especially those pieces typified as *pun chong*, which literally means "powder-green" though many are glazed or incised-decorated in other colors, and the asymmetrical and down-to-earth quality had a direct and important influence on Japanese tea-ceremony vessels.

Other major categories of Korean art given their own sections in this exhibition are a fine selection of Buddhist art and sculptures, including a "Seated Buddha" in gray stoneware and a "Standing Avalokitesvara" in gilt bronze, both dating from the sixth century, and discovered on an ancient temple site at the last capital of the Kingdom of Paekche, one of the original Three Kingdoms of which Korea was later constituted; and a superb "Dragon's Head Flag Finial" in gilt bronze, found at Yongju in 1976, which would originally have served as a banner holder high on the roof of a Buddhist temple.

Korean painting, a genre of which the West knows little, is well represented with 47 exhibits ranging in years from a folding 10-leaved book, an "Illuminated Avatamsaka sutra" written and illustrated in gold and paper dyed blue-black, dating from the middle of the 14th century to a fine calligram of an "Orchid" by a near-Zen poet and painter Chusa, the non-do-dip-o, of Kim Chong-hui (1786-1857).

Treasures From Korea, New Wing Gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to May 13; the Museum for Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg, June 12 to Sept. 16; Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst, Cologne, Oct. 10 to Jan. 13, 1985.

# Prague Opens a Smetana Cycle

By Andrew Clark

PRAGUE — Given the musical world's penchant for anniversaries, the Czech school of composers has given this year's artistic policy-makers a ready-made program. By a happy coincidence, Leoš Janacek was born 130 years ago, Bedrich Smetana died 100 years ago, Antonin Dvorak died 80 years ago and Bohuslav Martinu died 25 years ago.

The flowering of Czech music over the last 100 years follows a period of Czech cultural assertiveness in the latter half of the 19th century, when German influences began to be challenged and Czech composers developed their individual language — often spiced with traditional folk culture.

In a European context, the number of Czech works that form a regular part of the orchestral, instrumental and operatic repertoire remains small. In Prague, however, enthusiasm for such music knows no bounds, and it tends to overshadow the standard German repertoire. Given the encouragement that the state gives to contemporary composers in Czechoslovakia — the kind of official support and recognition that Western composers dream about — there is evidently a strong desire to maintain this tradition, even if the price is limited contact with international musical cross-currents.

The instrumental tradition also shows no sign of flagging. There are no exclusive associations with serious music-making here — it has always been a popular and masculine art. The most striking feature in Prague's musical life for any visitor, therefore, is the huge demand for musical events, including contemporary ones, and the quality of tone and ensemble in the city's many instrumental groups, from the four major orchestras down to the smallest chamber group. By contrast, standards of singing are low, often characterized by metallic tone and the Slavic throat, and the quality of dramatic representation in opera is underdeveloped.

The anniversary celebrations this year are being exploited to the full. Janacek's opera "Jenufa" has been given a restudied production at the National Theatre, a newly restored building that combines the monumental and the intimate, and is a lasting symbol of Czech cultural awareness at the time of its opening a century ago. Another Janacek opera, "The Cunning Little Vixen," can be seen in a production that brings out the work's appeal for all age groups.

Over at the Smetana Theatre (which until the end of World War II was Prague's German Theatre), Martinu's opera "The Greek Passion" can be seen in a new production conducted by the talented young music director of the Prague Symphony, Jiri Belohlavek. Martinu's ballet "Spalick" is also being shown. Dvorak's operas "Rusalka" and "The Jacobins" are — alongside Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" — the most popular works in the repertoire here; both productions have evocative, naturalistic decor, but illustrate the unwillingness of Czech stage directors to explore the psychological and dramatic potential of opera.

Dvorak is also being commemorated in a special concert at the Palace of Culture at the end of March, for which the doyen of Czech conductors, Václav Smetacek, is coming out of retirement.

But the composer revered above all others is Smetana, whose reputation in the West is largely confined to "The Bartered Bride" and the symphonic cycle of "My Country." The Czech Philharmonic has been exploring some of his lesser-known symphonic works. The National Theatre has opened a cycle of his eight operas, all of which will be performed at this year's Spring Festival, including the fragment of his final, incomplete opera.

The main work in the cycle so far has been "Libuse," a piece to the Czech homeland that is reserved for special occasions and has hardly been heard outside Czechoslovakia. Smetana held back his first performance for the opening of the National Theatre in 1881, by which time he was too deaf to hear it. Describing "Libuse," Smetana said it was "not an opera of the old type, but a festive tableau." Set in the Bohemian mountains, the work unfolds in six scenes, depicting the peaceful resolution of conflict in pagan times and the founding of a Czech royal dynasty, and foretelling a heroic destiny for the Czech people.

Musically, the opera has several attractive motifs and occasional striking scenes, such as the opening fanfare, the solemn processional and an extended lyric ballad solo in an evocative pastoral setting. But there are too many passages where even Smetana's warm-blooded orchestration can hide a lack of inspiration or memorability. The work's suitability for the stage is limited by its simple narrative structure, which is one-dimensional, lacks the psychological depth to act as a parable of human nature, and misses the interplay of character and subtlety of dramatic situations that make good theater.

Many works of art that take their inspiration from a narrow base such as nationalism have universal qualities that make their reinterpretation fascinating. However well Smetana rose to that challenge in his other work, he did not succeed with "Libuse."

The production, which can be seen through May, is simple and unpretentious, with representational scenery by the distinguished Czech designer Josef Svoboda. But the stage director, Karel Jernek, has given the production a visual flatness by failing to delineate individual character sufficiently. As a result, the performance is imbued with a spartan atmosphere that becomes tedious, and lacks the imaginative flair to realize the potential of scenes like the final tableau, where Libuse, the Bohemian queen, has visions of the future.

One compensating feature is the enthusiasm and pride of the chorus and soloists. And the triumph of the performance is the incisive and full-bodied orchestral contribution under Zdenek Kocler, the company's music director, who showed a talent for delving into the character of the score.

## Bonn Clears Up Some Monkey Business

The Associated Press

BONN — A baboon fled for three days from scientists who were going to use him for medical experiments and was recaptured in a Bonn forest Friday by a ranger armed with tranquilizer darts. The fully grown animal made his break as he was being taken into a university building for the experiments.

# A Burgundian in New York

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — Seven years ago Alain Kirili, 38, (a native of Burgundy, an old province of France marked by a full-bodied, sensual culture), was a young sculptor impressed and no doubt rather intimidated by the stern and triumphant minimalism of American art. Sol LeWitt, Carl Andre and others. Under that influence he produced spare sculptures made of straight, stainless-steel wire that could fairly be described as austere.

But seven years ago, too, Kirili moved to New York, where he found a studio downtown, on White Street, and in due course a dealer (Jeanne Sonnabend) who took an interest in his work. Now he is back in Paris on a visit. For his first show here since he moved, a round, lively man bubbling with insights acquired over the years.

The intimidation that he originally felt in presence of contemporary American art — it struck him then as a sort of absolute formulation of modernity — has given way to a friendly understanding of its connection with the mentality of the country that produced it.

He discovered that the austerity of minimalism was not the rational absolute it seemed to be, viewed from the far side of the ocean, but that it was rooted in the austerity of a fundamentally puritan mentality — the typical example of this being the work of David Smith, whose dyes themselves seem to confirm such an interpretation.

"You've got to be tough!" young New York artists were constantly telling him, "or you'll never make it." Toughness was not exactly what characterized an artist in his work. But this, as he sees it, was a direct expression of specifically American notions of virility and femininity that he was also discovering then and which, he says, find such an impressive expression in American art.

Kirili's reaction to New York was enthusiastic, for one thing because the move allowed him to discover his own "Frenchness" and lifted him out of the provincialism that comes, not from belonging to a place, but from being unaware of what such a belonging implies. To-day he feels that he has understood the strong work done in the United States since the 1950s and he is no longer intimidated by it. He has, on the contrary, found a way to give expression to his own roots in a contemporary idiom, although it was not easy, he says, to gain acceptance for it.

The Protestant work and sex ethic still bothers him. Artists in New York were constantly talking about their "work," he says, a term (and subject) that European artists do not tend to use. And art itself had to be stern, tough and virile. The very idea of something graceful, something that had charm or seemed to express a notion of femininity was, in a sense, taboo.

A trait of the American mentality that strikes him is the puritanical iconoclasm of the Protestant tradition, a rejection of the image in liturgy. Thus, in his view, is a barrier that the major American artists of this century have had to transcend at great cost, along with that constituted by the dominant notion of womanhood.

Kirili was impressed by the way this notion is reflected in the work of David Smith, the American sculptor he most admires, for instance in "Specter of Mother" (1946), which, Smith himself ex-



Kirili's "Berze" (1983)

plained, presents the mother as a repressive authority. This also, in Kirili's view, constitutes an additional barrier that American artists have to overcome.

His own art, while still marked by his early minimalism, now clearly allows itself to have some of the taboo qualities he mentioned.

There is a clear "cultural" reference in his hammered, folded and indented beams of iron that stand vertically on an iron base. The indentations near the top of the bar often create the profile of a hooded figure and seem to refer to the 16th-century Burgundian marble sculptures of mourning figures draped in black that surround several famous tombs.

Some sculptures (not on view in Paris) refer explicitly to Burgundy's indigenous form of austerity, the great mosaic movements of the Middle Ages that had their seat there. One piece is entitled "Cieux," after the important monastic center, another "Gislebertus," after the sculptor of the Romanesque cathedral of Autun. Kirili is

constantly giving expression to a tension between the theoretical demands of an intellectual austerity and the exigencies of a deep sensuality, a certain passion for his material, and his works appear like traces of an endless itinerary between the two. The interest of the event resides in part in the unusual confrontation between two mentalities that it reflects.

Sensuality, in the sense used above and particularly in connection with gender, is also rather foreign to the New York mentality, he says, and is sometimes considered rather French, with implications of self-indulgent oddness. None of this appears to bother him, however, and such observations are made in a tone of jovial and sensitive robustness (he flushes easily in moments of enthusiasm or pleasure).

Kirili is happy about his move and finds New York a place with a tremendous capacity for receiving the vast and useful mass of unmemorable work, the indispensable compost, in his opinion, that allows work of superior quality to emerge. This in itself explains, in his view, the vitality of American art today.

And how does the Paris art scene strike him, returning after a long absence? "Too tame and cautious!" he says with a cordial laugh. The reflection does not refer to the art being produced here, but in the social climate that he considers does not provide the fostering environment that art demands.

Alain Kirili, Galerie Adrien Maeght, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, April 15.

## Australian Expert Finds Clue to Man's Lineage

Reuters

CANBERRA — An Australian geologist has put a date to a rock sample from East Africa that could help prove that recently discovered bones belong to a species that is the ancestor of both apes and humans.

Ian MacDougall, who has worked in East Africa with the paleo-anthropologist Richard E. Leakey, has dated a piece of basalt that seems to confirm that bones unearthed in Kenya last year are more than 17 million years old, helping to extend man's known lineage back in time.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Trudeau's Departure

The great achievement of Pierre Elliott Trudeau, during his long tenure in Canada, was an event that never happened. Quebec never seceded from the country, and Canada never broke into independent fragments. It could have happened very easily at any of several points in the 1970s, when Quebec nationalism was strongly on the rise. If Canada had a less skillful and less determined prime minister, perhaps it would have happened.

Mr. Trudeau now takes his leave with the satisfaction of knowing that the threat of separatism is not likely to revive. It was generated in the special circumstances of a political awakening in French Canada, and national legislation on language and civil rights has met some of the French Canadians' grievances. A separatist government came to power in Quebec itself, enacted much legislation there, and four years ago pushed the question of sovereignty to a referendum. The people of Quebec voted against it by a substantial majority, and the idea has never regained much momentum. On the contrary, a slow drift of businesses and investment away from the province, reflecting political uncertainty, has reminded voters there of the price that separatism would exact in terms of jobs and incomes.

Canada's next prime minister will have to undertake a different kind of national reconciliation. In his long struggle to hold English

and French Canada together, Mr. Trudeau resorted to tactics that frequently divided east from west. He sought to bind together the two most heavily populated provinces, Quebec and Ontario, and to build his parliamentary majority on his Liberal Party's strength there.

That frequently meant policies that favored urban populations and industrial economies. And it evoked resentment elsewhere, particularly in the west. In all of the vast expanse from the western edge of Ontario to the Pacific, Liberals currently hold only two seats.

In political careers it is often true that the triumphs fade while the setbacks and wounds are cumulative. Mr. Trudeau has been prime minister of Canada for an extraordinarily long time—since 1968, with nine brief interruptions. There have been five American presidents in the White House since he first took office. Mr. Trudeau is leaving now because all of the signs, including polls, commentary and politicians' warnings, say he cannot win the election that must be held within the year.

He has accomplished the most important part of the job that he set out to do. By announcing his resignation now he gives his party good time to choose a successor to take it into the next campaign, presumably next fall, and beyond that, to take Canada into a new stage of its political history.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Time to Stand Off

As The Economist warns with cousinly affection, how Americans now think about the Middle East may be more important than anything they recently tried to do there. The British journal begs us not to confuse a punch on the nose with the end of the world—and to distinguish clearly between failing in Beirut and an unfulfilling commitment to truly vital interests like Israel and oil.

Why do Americans need such obvious advice? Because the Reagan administration, after trying to do good in Lebanon in the worst possible way, is now properly abandoning that mission in an equally clumsy manner. With his jingo friends shouting "disaster," President Reagan cannot bring himself to confess failure or to call a retreat by its proper, dignified name. Yet neither can he find much support from those on the other side, whom he called cowards for trying just such a retreat.

What is election-year sport in the United States, however, can be alarming to its allies and vastly more damaging than anything that has yet occurred.

Having taken that blow on the nose, Americans cannot afford either Mr. Reagan's fumbling evasions or his critics' denigrations of U.S. power. He sent the marines to Lebanon for humane and defensible reasons: to give its factions a chance to form a coalition, end a ghastly civil war and avert total domination by Syria. Now he has withdrawn them for equally humane and sensible reasons: The Lebanese feuds and Syria's influence were simply too great for the influence that the United States could prudently bring to bear. Mr. Reagan has talked foolishly but acted wisely. The reverse would have been infinitely worse. To recover his balance, he now needs to understand that

butting out of some situations can be just as firm a policy as butting in.

He was comfortably clear warning Iraq and Iran against interfering with Western oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz. "There's no way on the nose with the end of the world—and to distinguish clearly between failing in Beirut and an unfulfilling commitment to truly vital interests like Israel and oil."

Although Mr. Reagan contends that he is not finished in Lebanon and might even send the marines back, his State Department pursues the more appropriate policy. America's diplomats will cease behaving as if Lebanon's independence and order are more important to them than to the Lebanese.

The Lebanese will now either collaborate with Arab mediators to gain a bit of independence from Syria or see their nation dismembered. Partition should not disturb Washington. As Syria's influence spreads west, Israel's will be anchored in the south and the two will keep a respectful distance, as they have for several years.

The remaining danger is that doing nothing more on the Lebanese front will tempt the Reagan administration into damaging exertions on another. Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia are already pressing for recognition of a "new" Yasser Arafat, supposedly a convert to the Reagan plan for a West Bank deal. But Israel is in shock after its Lebanon failures and not about to let a divided PLO turn the West Bank into another free-fire zone. The Reagan plan, or any Arab-Israeli accord, must now wait for significant political changes throughout the region. The less America interferes, the faster some of those changes may occur.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Treat Manila With Care

The single issue that has most vexed American foreign policy since World War II is sharpening again, this time in respect to the Philippines. Should the United States hold tight to a friendly and anti-communist but exceedingly imperfect, authoritarian and vulnerable regime in the Third World? Or should it try to beat the odds favoring its eventual collapse by trying to oust it toward a more popular, flexible and, one hopes, stable form of rule? And can the ousting process itself be kept from aggravating the very condition of instability it means to treat?

In the case of the Philippines, American policy has shown an evident care. After the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was assassinated last year, conceivably with at least some official complicity, President Reagan put off a long-scheduled visit to Manila, thereby denying President Ferdinand E. Marcos a much-sought show of support. Since then, American diplomacy has sought to reinforce Philippine efforts to restore some measure of democratic politics: by making the legislative elections planned for next May a more fit vehicle for the channeling of discontent into a political process, and by ensuring that Mr. Marcos's successor be someone accountable to the people. Washington is further undertaking to dampen the tinder by helping the Philip-

pines deal with its anxious foreign creditors.

The Philippine opposition is pushing the inquiry into the Aquino assassination, and pushing it ever closer to President Marcos's door. His adversaries are warning of the dire consequences of having him continue business as usual, or even stay in power. They are also calling on their American friends to apply more direct pressure on him through aid. The United States promised the Philippines \$900 million over five years, as rent for use of major military bases. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has now voted to alter this year's mix of military and economic increments, by providing less on the military side.

The political rationale for this shift is to distance the United States from the Marcos regime; the economic rationale is to provide more money in a category (economic grants) that the Philippines desperately needs. A skillful American diplomacy can no doubt find a certain use for this show of congressional impatience. At a point, however, bald intervention of this sort can backfire: It can make stand-patters appear tough nationalists and thus become a liability to potential reformers. The Philippines is no longer a U.S. colony. It is a sovereign country, a friendly country, with problems but also with pride.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Reagan Goes His Own Way on Space

By Tom Wicker\*

NEW YORK—On Jan. 21, the U.S. Air Force successfully tested the rocketry of a new anti-satellite weapon. That, in the words of the Union of Concerned Scientists, signaled a U.S. commitment "to a dangerous new phase of the arms race—space."

No, says the Reagan administration, such a treaty would not be verifiable. Yes, say numerous scientists and arms control experts, a treaty is feasible and advisable.

But the administration is going its own way. As George Keyworth, the president's science adviser, said: "If we could conceive of a treaty with the Soviet Union that was truly verifiable... that would be one issue. [But] it is an almost impossible thing to do in space."

This conclusion is so sharply at variance with other authorities that it gives rise to the suspicion voiced by the National Council of the Federation of American Scientists in a November 1983 report:

"It is difficult to avoid the impression that the administration is simply not interested in an arms control option in this area and intends to proceed with deployment, regardless of the alternatives and consequences."

The Federation report asserts:

"The primitive Soviet anti-satellite weapon can only attack satel-

lites in low earth orbit; it has an unimpressive testing record and at best would require 'several weeks' to destroy the 18 U.S. satellites now within its range."

This multi-ton weapon is launched atop a modified SS-9 SS-18 missile "about the size of three buses parked end to end," so that its deployment can be easily verified, a test launch could not be concealed, and the weapon itself, once in orbit, could be readily tracked by ground stations.

In the limited extent that this weapon represents a real threat, its further deployment and testing would be easily verifiable, and while the Russians might build and possess more of these weapons than a treaty allowed, that would do them no good if they could neither test them nor deploy them without detection.

Possible Soviet development of such weapons in the future presents no greater verification problems. A space-based laser, for example, would be identifiable by its huge mirror and distinctive configuration; and while a few "space mines" might be disguised as satellites and orbit without detection, the huge "space mine field" needed to destroy all or most American military satellites could not be deployed clandestinely.

If there is a verification problem, the Federation believes, it is with the

far more sophisticated U.S. system—an 18-foot (5.5-meter) rocket with a heat-seeking, non-nuclear warhead. Carried aloft by an F-15 fighter and launched at high altitude, this weapon can take out a Soviet satellite up to an altitude of 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers).

Once this easily concealable weapon is operational, the Russians could have little confidence in their ability to verify a ban on its deployment. At that point, they probably would withdraw the draft treaty they have already offered at the United Nations and would proceed, in the old familiar arms race pattern, to try to match the superior U.S. weapon.

That is why now is the time—before the U.S. weapon's heat-seeking warhead has been proved in tests scheduled later this year—for the United States to accept the Soviet challenge put by Yuri Andropov last August for a moratorium on anti-satellite testing. Negotiations for a treaty banning such weapons could follow. But the Reagan administration appears dead set against this course.

The main reason probably is not the Soviet threat, minor as it is, or the utility of the U.S. weapon, for which the federation believes there are limited targets, or even the desire to outdo the Russians; rather, the administration's cherished Space Defense Initiative (the so-called Star Wars missile defense) includes ground-based laser and space-based surveillance systems, both of which are technically anti-satellite weapons. Thus a treaty banning anti-satellite weapons probably would ban important parts of the Star Wars scheme.

Fortunately, the Air Force cannot proceed with the crucial test of the U.S. anti-satellite weapon, pitting it against a target in space, until the administration certifies to Congress that it is engaged in a "good faith" effort to negotiate limitations on such weapons with the Soviet Union. Since not even token negotiations are now planned, Mr. Reagan's ability to evade this requirement of the 1984 Defense Authorization Bill may well determine whether outer space, too, will be engulfed in earthly folly.

The New York Times.



Drawing by A. J. J.

## Toward Greater European Independence in NATO

By René Foch

PARIS—Now that the first Pershing-2s have been safely deployed in West Germany, everyone in the Atlantic alliance breathes more easily; one hears less about the dangers of German pacifism. It may now be fair to ask whether the peace movement might not have been motivated in large part by a legitimate desire among West Germans not to be pawns in the superpower chess game.

The fact is, all Europeans are tired of having their fate decided for them, and the time has come to re-examine some of the assumptions on which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was built. This alliance is a pact between free nations and is fundamentally different from the Warsaw Pact but, in fairness, there are similarities between the command structures of the two organizations, each built around a superpower.

This is not so in the economic sphere, at least not on the Western side. From the outset, the Marshall Plan aimed at putting Europe back on its own feet, and the European integration movement owed much to American prodding.

But in the military sphere, it has been Washington's constant policy to keep control of nuclear weapons to the maximum extent possible. The exceptions have been the British and French nuclear forces, whose contribution to the alliance was finally recognized in the Ottawa Communiqué.

British and French weapons, it so happens, are going to be MIRVed—fitted with multiple, independently targetable warheads—and the number of these warheads, now less than 200, will grow

considerably in the years ahead. This technical evolution will amount to a considerable strengthening of the European leg of the alliance. This ought to be accompanied by an evolution in U.S. military thinking.

The appearance in Europe of a growing number of European warheads is not adverse to U.S. interests. The more independent the warheads are, the greater their deterrent value. What would it make for the Russians to attack one side of the Atlantic, after a lethal exchange, the forces based on the other side of the Atlantic remained untouched. The Russians would have to plan, from the outset, an all-out attack against both European and American forces, which is exactly the recipe for Mutual Assured Destruction. One cannot imagine better coupling. This problem has already been raised for the Russians by the deployment of the first Pershing-2s in Europe. It will be made even more intractable by the appearance of a growing number of European-controlled weapons.

Of course, it will create problems within the alliance, between Washington, Paris and London, but also among the Europeans. It would be wrong for Washington to negotiate over these weapons with Moscow and then to try to control them. Such an effort, in the unlikely event it succeeded, would destroy the main benefit accruing from their deployment—what might be called the multilateral-

ization of deterrence. No doubt the Russians will clamor for having these forces taken into account in the overall East-West balance. But, then, why not the Chinese forces? For the moment, a polite "no" is the best answer.

Once these weapons begin to be deployed, negotiations could take place on two conditions: that the talks should include all Soviet weapons that can hit European territory; and that there should be a European contingent alongside the U.S. delegations. The European party should comprise British, French and West German negotiators, the latter representing all non-nuclear powers in Europe. This would meet the legitimate desire of the West Germans to have a say in their security. The Russians could not object, since the Germans would be associated with the control of nuclear weapons and not with their production.

It should be the collective aim of the alliance to answer the challenge of West German pacifism by giving to the Germans the right to participate in talks vital affecting them.

Political concepts are even longer in developing than modern weapons. So it is not too early to hammer out new ideas for the Atlantic alliance if it is to keep up with new political and technological developments.

The writer, a former official of the European Community, comments on international affairs in the French press. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

## Glomp Lowers Solidarity's Flag Over an Activist Priest

By Leopold Unger

B RUSSELS—General Wojciech Jankowski, the Polish leader, has just won a rare, but real, victory in the war he has been waging against the Polish people since Dec. 13, 1981.

He carried the day without a fight, and against one of the bastions best respected against his assault: the Church of St. Joseph in Ursus, an industrial suburb of Warsaw, in a parish that is one of the strongest redoubts of the Solidarity union.

Until now, Poles have always taken advantage of the relative immunity of the church to express their patriotic feelings and their rejection of the Communist system. But a protest last month at the church in Ursus was aimed at the primate of Poland himself, Cardinal Józef Glemp.

Father Mirosław Nowak, the priest of St. Joseph's parish, had been removed at the request of Cardinal Glemp and reassigned to a remote parish in Lekko Koscielne, 100 kilometers (62 miles) away. This provoked a hunger strike at St. Joseph's, and sympathy with the cause was expressed in many parts of the country.

Father Nowak is a leader of the 69 "priest-political extremists" whom authorities say have taken an overtly pro-Solidarity stand, a group the government has asked the primate to "normalize."

Cardinal Glemp's handling of the situation was widely criticized by Catholics who said he was too quick in giving in to the government.

The primate's decision, say critics, Cardinal Glemp, under great government pressure, may have hoped that by sacrificing Father Nowak he could spare the other priests on the list of 69, and particularly the government's two principal targets—Father Henryk Jankowski, the chaplain of the Gdansk shipyard, and a friend of Lech Walesa, and Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a popular Warsaw priest who was briefly detained in December after authorities said they had found explosives in his apartment.

Cardinal Glemp is also said to have believed that the reassignment of Father Nowak might help protect delicate negotiations with the government. These talks deal with the release of political prisoners, the grant-

ing of legal status to the church, the creation of a hard-currency fund to help farmers, and the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Vatican and Warsaw.

Father Luigi Poggi, the pope's itinerant emissary, who is responsible for contacts with the Polish government, was in Warsaw when the Nowak affair broke out. Some observers believe that the primate consulted the nun before acting. Cardinal Glemp hinted as much when he declared during his trip to Brazil that he was awaiting an invitation in Moscow, where he would go as the pope's special envoy to establish relations between the Vatican and East European states.

These explanations do not satisfy the primate's critics. They lament the timing of his announcement, made on the plane to Latin America. He was not present to face the anti-clerical rebellion that ensued.

Cardinal Glemp, the critics add, made a poor choice of sites for a coexistence to the regime. Ursus is

one of the cradles of Solidarity. It is there that the greatest proportion of the population goes to mass and also to anti-government demonstrations.

And the primate made a poor choice in selecting Father Nowak, the critics say. Father Nowak was with the workers in the Ursus tractor factory during the extraordinary summer of 1980 and the exciting year of Solidarity. And he was with them during the dark period of the state of war. Father Nowak was harassed by the police on several occasions for his "nonorthodox" sermons, and for having welcomed to his church pro-Solidarity not allowed to speak elsewhere until the history and development of the nation.

Poles were particularly put off by Cardinal Glemp's attempt to justify his decision.

"It is at the request of Father Nowak and it means a promotion for him," the primate declared. Father Nowak's new parish is much smaller than the one in Ursus.

The hunger strike in the Ursus

## Gary Hart's 'New Ideas'—You've Heard Them Before

By Michael Barone

WASHINGTON—Gary Hart portrays himself as a candidate of "new ideas," and his surprise victory in New Hampshire gives him the aura of something wholly new on the political scene. But he is only the latest in a line of Democratic presidential candidates who have taken a similar stance on issues, a line that goes back at least to Eugene McCarthy and includes Jimmy Carter and Jerry Brown.

All these candidates have been more liberal on cultural and foreign issues than other Democrats, and more conservative on economics; all have had particular appeal to the young, affluent voters of the baby boom. You might call them the Trend Democrats. As their showings in presidential primaries for 16 years indicate, there is a healthy market for such candidates in primaries against what might be called Traditional Democrats, who are typically conservative on cultural and foreign issues and more willing to spend money domestically.

The continued success of Trend candidates spotlights the well-known problem of Traditional Democrats: In an affluent nation, more and more voters see themselves as those who pay for generous government programs rather than those who benefit from them. And more and more people, especially the young, are interested in liberating themselves from the restraints of traditional mores rather than honoring them.

But does the Trend program work any better as a way of governing? That question is raised not only by the failure of candidates such as those of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Brown, but also by the inability of the Carter administration to govern successfully. After two and a half years in office, the best the Carter presidency could come up with was a proclamation of "malaise"—inspired in large part by the pollster Patrick Caddell, who is now advising Mr. Hart.

Trend Democrats have been good at articulating complaints about things as they are, and about the Traditional Democrats' programs. But they are not quite as good at running things themselves.

There are three dangers in the

Trend Democrat stance—dangers Gary Hart must overcome if he should ever actually need to govern. The first is that Trend Democracy too easily becomes a politics of protest for protest's sake. Mr. Hart has his own proposals for cutting deficits—proposals not that much different from Walter Mondale's. But in discussing that issue he quickly switches to denunciations of "the old establishment" and asks, "Is it any wonder that Americans have lost confidence in the political process?"

This restatement of the malaise theme misses the fact that confidence in U.S. political institutions and politicians is rising, not falling; whatever else you may think about Ronald Reagan, he has proved that politicians can make a difference. Malaise may help an outsider candidate win primaries in the out party. But it will not help him govern.

The second danger of Trend Democratic politics is that it can easily degenerate into a politics of selfishness rather than generosity, of liberation rather than obligation. Mr. Hart's program would cut deficits without raising taxes greatly, except on a seemingly small number of rich people—no terrible burden on the vast affluent middle class, thank you. We are to solve foreign problems without U.S. intervention in Lebanon or Grenada or Central America or just about anywhere else—no need to draft anyone, you see. This is an exaggeration of Mr. Hart's policies—but not by all that much.

Like other politicians, he promises a painless solution for all the country's ills. A case can be made that Trend politics reflects the desire of an unprecedentedly affluent and well-educated generation to avoid being drafted in a war and to avoid the constraints of traditional mores—and to enjoy at the same time congratulations for their moral courage. Will that inspire a nation?

Mr. Hart could answer, with some justice, that the politics of others is more selfish: that Ronald Reagan is out to help the rich get richer and Walter Mondale to help the well-placed members of the AFL-CIO and National Education Association enjoy their advantages at the expense of the rest of the nation.

But Mr. Reagan can articulate a vision of a nation that stands for freedom and abundance—not a bad reading of American history. And Mr. Mondale can appeal to a tradition of helping the helpless and enabling those born without advantages to make their way up in the world. Can Mr. Hart claim that his policies would provide as much incentive to the rich or as much help to the poor?

The third danger of Trend politics is more tactical: that it invites terrible disappointment when it is revealed, as it usually is, that the politician who is preaching this new gospel has feet of clay. Consider the reaction when George McGovern dumped Thomas Eagleton, or when Jimmy Carter started getting snarled in contradictions. Gary Hart proudly proclaims his support for free trade and his opposition to the so-called domestic content bill sought by the AFL-CIO. But not so long ago, before it was clear the unions would endorse Walter Mondale, Mr. Hart was waffling uncomfortably on this issue. Or consider Central America. He now is a strong opponent of U.S. intervention in any form. Yet in an interview with The Washington Post in 1982 he wobbled all over on the issue.

Better things can be said for Mr. Hart's record. He notably refused to play the demagogue on the nuclear power issue during the Three Mile Island crisis when, as chairman of a critical subcommittee, he could easily have done so—and won points with many young Americans. He has proposed a nuclear freeze on plutonium and a creative job-training program. (These may not prove practical, but they do address key problems: the danger of nuclear proliferation, and the need to upgrade the skills of the large number of people who entered the labor force in low-skill jobs in the late 1970s.) His proposals for military reform are specific and interesting.

For the moment, the focus is not on these problems but on the tactics of campaigning. Dovish Iowa and right-listed New Hampshire are hostile to Trend candidates, but the states of Democratic primary voters in states such as Illinois and Pennsylvania is almost entirely Traditional. Nor has there ever been a market for Trend candidates (unless you count Mr. Carter) in the South.

But the question now is not whether Mr. Hart's tactics will work—or will see soon enough—but whether his particular brand of Trend politics is capable of providing good government. If not, the Democrats might do better to chase the more Traditional politics of Walter Mondale.

The writer, a member of The Washington Post editorial page staff, is a former Democratic pollster.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### On Military Competence

I strongly oppose the tenet of Jeffrey Record's analysis, "The U.S. Military: Guilty of Professional Incompetence?" (Feb. 19 and 20). I would have put the question under the headline, "U.S. Policy-Makers: Guilty of Professional Incompetence?" In my view, the string of disappointments provided by the U.S. military from Korea to Lebanon is based on an inadequate understanding of the military by the U.S. political leadership.

The classic example is Vietnam. On the day regular North Vietnamese fighters were first spotted in South Vietnam, a political decision by the White House was due: Either to leave the South Vietnamese theater, or to enter North Vietnam and to finish the drama quickly. The assessment of risk was clearly a political issue.

Instead, the leadership decided to expose a civilized nation's army, bound to a command structure, war conventions and other rules, to the guerrilla tactics of the enemy in a foreign environment. In Lebanon it would not have been much different.

To blame the military for the fact that a relative handful of dug-in and fired-upon marines—deployed to create an atmosphere of stability and confidence—achieved as little as the full scale of diplomacy in the region, is simply the wrong way to deal with the problem.

Inspired foreign and domestic investment in America and persuasively communicated the need to stop government oversteering.

Mr. Reagan has restored confidence in American resolve and projected American leadership on three fronts: arms control, no-nonsense intolerance of Soviet aggression, and an open world economy.

By all leading indicators (except perhaps the deficit), he should win in November. Against Walter Mondale, a victory is more than likely; fewer than four in ten Mondale backers believe that their man can beat Mr. Reagan, according to a Washington Post-ABC poll last month.

But there is a roundhouse punch waiting: Gary Hart. While Mr. Mondale is exhausted and John Glenn is reeling, Mr. Hart is threatening to become the Jimmy Carter of 1984.

### A Hart-Attack Warning

President Reagan deserves re-election. He has scored against inflation, restored a stable monetary environ-

ment, inspired foreign and domestic investment in America and persuasively communicated the need to stop government oversteering.

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## FROM OUR MARCH 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Washington Gears Up for Taft WASHINGTON—Judge William H. Taft's expansive smile seems even to have stopped the swishes of the "big stick." A peacekeeper by nature, he has put everybody in a pleasant frame of mind for the inauguration. The signs multiply that it will be a jubilee, something akin to that which ushered in William McKinley, 12 years ago. Washington is getting a wealth of color for the celebration. Two thousands bluejackets in the fleet, who are on shore duty; the cavalry, in yellow, of Troop A of Cleveland, which is to be Judge Taft's escort; the brilliant uniforms of Cadets from the Southern States, all commingle within one block on Pennsylvania Avenue. Governors and their aides, the latter loaded with medals and gold braid, jostle one another in the hotels.

1934: Newsreels Censored in Chicago CHICAGO—All scenes of mob violence and rioting, including newsreels pictures of the recent disorders in Paris and Vienna, have been ordered eliminated from the programs shown by Chicago theatres. This order was made at the request of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who feared that the sight of the disturbances might incite Chicago Communists to follow the example of their brethren across the seas. The theatres obeyed the orders and the scenes were eliminated, but they pointed out that the censoring order applied to the film companies rather than the exhibitors. The newsreel companies said that the order, which reached them through the police department board of censorship, necessitated the editing of virtually all of the newsreels now displayed here.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# Fraser Plans to Resign From Chrysler Board

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Douglas A. Fraser, the first labor leader to hold a seat on the board of a major U.S. corporation, has said that he will step down as a director of Chrysler Corp. at the end of his term in June.

The decision by the retired president of the United Automobile Workers confronts Lee A. Iacocca, Chrysler's chairman, with the choice of naming Owen F. Bieber, now UAW president, to the seat or risking union anger by choosing someone else or eliminating the seat.

Chrysler said the board's nominating committee had recommended that Mr. Fraser be elected to another term. Mr. Fraser, however, abstained from the otherwise unanimous vote Thursday and indicated afterward that he would decline to stand for re-election to the board.

The union issued a statement quoting Mr. Fraser as saying he believed Mr. Bieber should succeed him as the representative of the autoworkers. "The ball is in Chrysler's court now," the statement added.

The company has until its April 3 board meeting to decide what to do. The board will vote then on the lineup to be submitted to stockholders in proxy materials distributed later in the month.

Mr. Fraser was named to the board in 1980, after the union had helped the company win congressional approval for \$1.5 billion in emergency loan guarantees.

Mr. Iacocca and Mr. Fraser, although they express admiration for one another, have differed over the role of the board seat from the first. Mr. Fraser said he was the representative of the Chrysler workers, whose wage and benefit concessions were a large part of the Chrysler rescue package.

Mr. Iacocca has taken the standard corporate position that board seats are held by individuals, not interest groups. He has expressed the wish that Mr. Fraser, 67, stay on until age 70.

Also Thursday, Chrysler elected Malcolm T. Stamper, president of Boeing Co., to a board seat, expanding the membership to 19 seats.

## Mitsui & Co. to Import EDC From Saudi Firm

United Press International

TOKYO — The trading company Mitsui & Co. has concluded a long-term contract with Saudi Arabia to import about 100,000 tons a year of ethylene dichloride, or EDC, at lower-than-market prices to be decided quarterly, Mitsui said Friday.

It said the contract was signed Wednesday with Saudi Petrochemical Co., a joint venture of Saudi Arabia Basic Industries Corp. and Shell Oil Co. of the United States. A Mitsui spokesman said the EDC, an intermediate material for production of vinyl chloride resin, would be imported through Pecten Chemicals Inc., a sales subsidiary of Shell.

## COMPANY NOTES

Bechtel Corp., the U.S. construction company, said Friday that it had dropped a plan to make an offer to acquire Scott Lithgow, the London-based Scottish oil-rig yard, London-based Trafalgar House PLC said that, although its earlier bid had lapsed, it remained interested in acquiring the yard, which is part of state-owned British Shipbuilders. Howard Doris Ltd., a British-French builder of offshore equipment, also said it was still considering a bid. Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar, said Thursday he believed his construction and property company had about a 70-percent chance of working out an acceptable agreement to acquire the yard, which has lost two major orders and is threatened with closure.

Dart & Kraft Inc.'s board authorized the repurchase of as many as 5 million shares of the company's common stock. As of Dec. 31, 1983, 54.8 million shares were outstanding. Dart & Kraft is a multinational food, consumer and commercial products company, based in Northbrook, Illinois.

Ex-Cell-O Corp. said on Friday that it has acquired privately held Ace Industries of San Francisco, California, and will operate it as part of its aerospace division. Terms were not disclosed. Ace, which makes parts for jet engines, has about 400 employees. Ex-Cell-O said.

Flying Tiger Lines has agreed to credit the U.S. Air Force with \$262,494 in overpayments made for flights to the Pacific in 1979 that were not flown, the Air Force said. But the commercial airline was absolved of any charges because an Air Force investigation determined that Flying Tiger was not aware it had been overpaid, the Air Force said.

Hymac Ltd., a subsidiary of IBH Holding AG, the West German company now in receivership, is to be sold to a subsidiary of the South Korean-based Daewoo Industrial Co., the receivers in Britain, Price Waterhouse, said Friday. Completion of the purchase of the business and assets of Hymac, which is based in Rhymney, South Wales, is due to take place at the end of next week, the receivers said.

Interpower AG, a West German financial conglomerate looking for U.S. sites for coal-burning power plants, has proposed to officials in New York a \$450-million project involving three stations in the suburbs near Albany. Interpower said Thursday that each 79.5-megawatt plant would burn coal as the main fuel with garbage also to be used.

Klöckner-Werke AG said Friday that it showed a balance-sheet loss of 245 million Deutsche marks (\$94.2 million) in the year that ended Sept. 30, 1983, after a 135-million-DM loss the previous year. The West German steel company gave no operating results, but industry sources said the balance-sheet figure indicated a net loss of 110 million DM. The company posted a total loss of 48 million DM in 1982.

though they express admiration for one another, have differed over the role of the board seat from the first. Mr. Fraser said he was the representative of the Chrysler workers, whose wage and benefit concessions were a large part of the Chrysler rescue package.

Mr. Iacocca has taken the standard corporate position that board seats are held by individuals, not interest groups. He has expressed the wish that Mr. Fraser, 67, stay on until age 70.

Also Thursday, Chrysler elected Malcolm T. Stamper, president of Boeing Co., to a board seat, expanding the membership to 19 seats.

# Bass Brothers Drew Down \$124.2 Million Last Month

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas, which is at the center of speculation about a takeover bid for Texaco Inc., has disclosed that it used \$124.2 million of newly arranged financing in mid-February.

In a filing Feb. 27 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bass family said it had lined up \$160 million in financing Feb. 8 and 10. The filing said Sid R. Bass, one of the four Bass brothers who run Bass Brothers Enterprises Inc., drew down \$37.7 million Feb. 14 from a \$50-million revolving credit agreement with an undisclosed bank.

On the same day, Lee Bass drew \$31.7 million from a \$42-million bank note and Robert Bass drew \$27.3 million from a \$33-million bank note. A week later, Edward Bass drew \$27 million from a \$35-million promissory note.

The filing said each brother delivered the money to Merrill Lynch & Co. for deposit in their margin accounts. They did not disclose whether the deposits went to buy stock, although that is the usual use.

The filing did not indicate that the brothers had increased their ownership of Texaco stock. They said they owned 25.4 million shares, or 9.8 percent of the 259 million Texaco shares outstanding — the same amount reported in a Jan. 18 filing with the SEC.

The \$124.2 million in credit drawn by the Bass brothers would



Douglas A. Fraser

# Litton to Sell Units; Profit Rises by 12%

The Associated Press

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Litton Industries Inc. has said that it would sell several divisions, which account for 16 percent of the company's revenue. Litton said it expected to sell the operations by the summer of 1985 and turn of its energies to high-technology and military operations.

Litton made the disclosure Thursday, when it disclosed that its earnings from continuing operations in the quarter that ended Jan. 31 rose 12 percent to \$66.1 million, or \$1.54 a share, from \$58.9 million, or \$1.36 a share, a year earlier. Revenue in the quarter rose 23 percent to \$1.14 billion from \$926.2 million.

The operations to be sold had revenue of \$354.4 million in the six months to Jan. 31, while company revenue was \$2.2 billion.

"We have begun discussions with potential buyers for each of the divisions," said a Litton spokesman.

The company had previously announced a tentative agreement to sell divisions that produce business furniture, store fixtures and office products to a group of Litton executives and Realer Capital Corp., a New York-based investor group.

No price has been disclosed for that sale, which is still pending.

The divisions Litton said Thursday it would sell were Sweda International, which produces electronic cash registers and supermarket checkout scanners; Moore Systems for Business, a maker of business machines and microcomputers; Teak Graphics and Composition Systems; and Westrex OEM Products, which makes office machines.

## IBM Cuts Price Of PC in Europe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said it had reduced the price of its Personal Computer by as much as 30 percent in Europe, bringing the cost of the machines more in line with U.S. prices.

A spokesman said that Thursday's reductions "reflect improved manufacturing costs achieved as a result of the full commissioning of the European manufacturing plant for both the Personal Computer XT and the Personal Computer AT at Greenock, Scotland." The XT is a more sophisticated model, including a high-capacity, hard-disk drive. The company said XT prices were cut as much as 10 percent.

IBM has reportedly encountered difficulties in marketing the Personal Computer line in Europe.

buy about 2.7 million Texaco shares at the current market price.

Rumors that the Bass brothers have bought additional Texaco stock in recent days have flourished as Texaco's stock price has risen on unusually heavy volume. On Thursday, Texaco stock was the most active on the New York Stock Exchange, with 2.8 million shares changing hands and the price rising 25 cents to \$45.25. On Friday, more than 1.5 million shares of Texaco stock traded hands in the first two hours, including a block of 386,000 shares at \$48 a share.

Neither the Bass brothers nor their father, Perry Bass, has commented publicly on the rumors about their interest in Texaco. None of the brothers or Bass company officials would comment Friday. In a previous filing with the SEC, the brothers said their purchases of Texaco stock were for investment.

## Consumer Price Index Rises 0.3% in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese consumer price index rose 0.3 percent in January from the December level, the prime minister's office said Friday. The index had declined 0.3 percent in December.

The January index, which was unadjusted, was up 1.8 percent from the level of a year earlier. The year-to-year gain in December was also 1.8 percent.

Matra and Regie Nationale des Usines Renault, two state-owned French companies, signed an agreement on computer-aided design and production, according to Matra. A joint holding company will be set up with Renault's Renault Automation unit holding 35 percent and Matra 65 percent.

Otis Elevator Inc. said it has won its largest job, a \$19.6-million contract to provide 235 escalators and 42 elevators for Singapore's new underground railway system. This is a subsidiary of United Technologies, headquartered in Hartford, Connecticut.

Polaroid Corp. plans to begin marketing later this year an instant film system featuring integral self-developing black and white and color films for use in the medical, computer and industrial fields.

Public Service Co., prime owner of Seabrook nuclear plant in Manchester, New Hampshire, has released a report putting the cost of the twin-reactor plant at \$8.8 billion to \$9 billion, nine times its original cost 12 years ago. In 1982 it estimated a cost of \$5.2 billion.

The report, by Management Analysis Co., also projects later completion for both reactors and increases in customers' electricity bills of as much as 90 percent once both units are on line in 1990.

RTC Transportation Inc. has placed an order with Fruehauf Corp. for 400 refrigerated trailers of the maximum size permitted throughout the U.S. interstate highway system. The order is valued at \$12 million.

Toyo Kogyo Co. Ltd., maker of Mazda cars, said it and Sumitomo Corp. have bought a combined 30-percent interest in the Colombian automaker, Cia. Colombiana Automotriz SA, which is already assembling Mazda cars and trucks. CCA has established in 1973 as a subsidiary of Fiat SPA of Italy, but Fiat withdrew its capital in 1982.

## ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.

### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The undersigned, authorized thereto by order of the Judge in the Court of first instance in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, dated 23rd February 1984, hereby give notice that the General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One N.V. will be held on Monday 2nd April, 1984, at 10 o'clock a.m. local time in one of the rooms of the Curaçao Plaza Hotel in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Agenda for the said General Meeting of Shareholders has been established as follows:

- 1) Opening of the Meeting by the Chairman designated by the said Judge.
- 2) Dismissal of all Members of the Board of Supervisory Directors and appointment of Members of the Board of Supervisory Directors from the candidates: R. Boulet, E. Fraissinet, W. Haysel, T.C. Kryzer, R. LeBuhn, J.S. Pirie, D. Schotanus, R.B. Stobaugh and H.J. Wachtel.
- 3) Adoption of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account over 1982.
- 4) Any other business.
- 5) Closure of the Meeting.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of Bearer Shares must establish their ownership of such Shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting, Pricewaterhouse & Pricewaterhouse Securities (Curaçao) N.V., having been designated as such by the said Judge. Such ownership may be established by depositing such Shares (or a certificate of deposit of these Shares satisfactory to the said Chairman) at the office of the Chairman at J.B. Corsinweg 6, Curaçao, against written receipt, not later than one hour prior to the beginning of the Meeting and by producing this receipt at the Meeting. Shareholders may be represented at the Meeting by a proxyholder, empowered by letter, telex or telegram.

3rd March, 1984.

Géfinor Finance S.A.  
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Rothschild Bank A.C.

# U.S. Companies Are Limiting Their Inventories

(Continued from Page 11)

ing goods always wanted big piles of everything," said Robert Costello, executive director of purchasing for General Motors. "But we've learned a lot. We've found we don't need as much anymore."

The self-discipline is so pervasive that inventories recently reached their lowest point since World War II. The Commerce Department's inventory-to-sales ratio — an inventory of time it would take to use up available stocks — has fallen steadily since reaching a peak of 1.54 months in October 1982. In December it fell to 1.31 months, the lowest on record.

At each of Ryan Homes' manufacturing plants, where wall panels and modules are prefabricated, a purchasing specialist using a computer daily monitors the flow of nails, lumber, cement and drywall to eliminate excess.

Computers are also newly in vogue throughout the Neiman Marcus chain. Buyers now get up-to-date sales and order information on the chain's vast assortment of merchandise at the press of a button. Two years ago filing paper and

waiting for written sales reports made inventory control much more complicated.

At Appliance Park, GE's suppliers are competing to get into the exclusive Vendor 100 Club, part of an inventory-control program that rewards suppliers who have earned reputations for consistent quality. Reliability reduces inventory needs, they say.

"These guys were burned for three years with high interest rates and high inventories," says Robert Scott, an economist with Chase Econometrics who thinks some companies may be overdoing the restraint. But he adds, "As long as interest rates are still high there's bound to be a lot of caution about rebuilding inventories."

The popularity of the "just-in-time" philosophy of inventory management accounts for much of the change in inventory control. Automakers, trying to close the cost gap with foreign producers, were among the first to start eliminating Japanese practices.

The Japanese art of taking materials and parts from the trucks on the unloading dock and pushing them through the plant until as-

sembled cars roll off the line still eludes American companies. But General Motors Corp. is experimenting with quick truck transportation and putting less emphasis on the delivery of carloads of goods by rail.

GM says its efforts have reduced its investment in parts and raw materials to \$8 billion from \$10 billion three years ago, even though the company is assembling one-third more cars now than it did in 1981.

The preference for slim stockpiles has led to an obsession with the concept of turnover — the number of times a company's re-stocks its shelves in a given year.

"One increase in an inventory turn can save us several hundred thousand dollars a year," said Harry Loudon, controller of the manufacturing division of Ryan Homes. Ryan turned its inventory 10 times last year. The goal this year is 12 and ultimately 16.

International Harvester Co., fighting to cut losses and complete its comeback from the brink of collapse, used to be satisfied with an

annual turnover of 1.2, or once every nine months. Now the number is closer to 2, or once every six months.

Uncertainty about sales is another deterrent to strong inventory building. There is a nagging feeling that the upbeat reports of the last few months will not last indefinitely.

"I don't know as if the rest of the year will be as strong as January," said Mr. Gailys of Neiman-Marcus, who nevertheless expects a good year.

Some analysts think the more cautious companies may find themselves in for a surprise and get caught with inadequate inventories. Signs of a continuing expansion, they say, are convincing. Shortages are beginning to appear, particularly for such electronic components as circuit boards, capacitors and resistors.

But the confident inventory managers disagree. GE's Mr. Geller said: "There's been a fundamental change. People have figured out how to do this a lot smarter."

# Japan Seeks Banks' Aid In Preventing Failures

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan has asked several Japanese commercial banks to cooperate to avoid the possibility of a chain of bankruptcies being triggered by the failure of J. Osawa & Co., the central bank said Friday.

Tokyo Commerce & Industry Research Co. said J. Osawa's debts would be about 110 billion yen (\$472 million) if subsidiaries' debts were counted, which would make it Japan's third worst company failure. The research firm charts Japanese business failures, and the Bank of Japan uses its figures to compile bankruptcy statistics.

The Tokyo District Court said Wednesday that J. Osawa, a general trading company dealing mostly in watches, jewelry, cameras, sporting goods and automobile components, had filed an application under Japan's corporate rehabilitation law to be put into the hands of a receiver.

The president of Mamiya Camera Co., which exported most of its products through J. Osawa, has said it too may have to seek court protection from creditors.

The central bank said neither J. Osawa nor Mamiya had main banks, which made it difficult for individual banks with business connections with the two companies to help them out of their financial difficulties.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonojo said the ministry would provide low-interest loans from government financial institutions to small

and medium-sized companies that had business relationships with J. Osawa and Mamiya.

Mr. Okonojo said 497 companies in Japan were on the list of J. Osawa's creditors, each owed 500,000 yen or more. He did not name any of the companies.

Mamiya, a maker of cameras for professional use, was formerly 30.1-percent owned by J. Osawa, but the shareholding was sold late last month.

## BAe Set to Make Turboprop Plane

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government's decision this week to grant £250 million to British Aerospace PLC for the Airbus A-320 airliner project is expected to free the company to finance on its own a new 64-seat turboprop aircraft, according to company officials.

The two-engine plane, known as the ATP, or advanced turboprop airliner, is scheduled to go into service in September 1987. The Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies Corp. will provide the six-bladed propeller engines.

BAe estimated that the market for such an aircraft would total 800 to 1,000 units by the end of the 1990s. The ATP would be expected to capture at least one-third of that market, BAe said Thursday.

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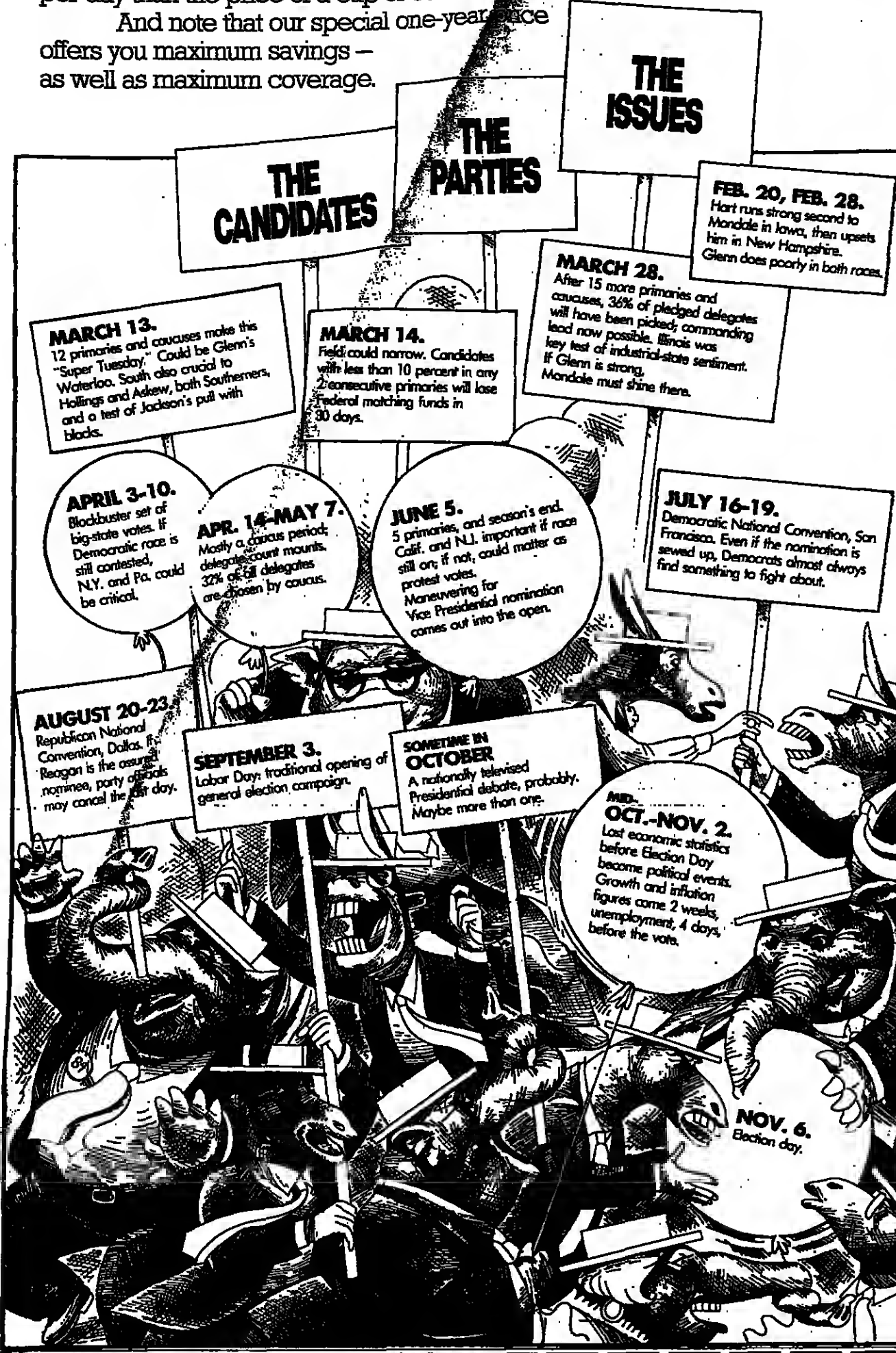
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## Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 min. 7:55 AM  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 5:00 AM

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

11 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Change
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	ALL-AM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	AMT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	AT&T					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	BAC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	BOJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	CDI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	CO					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	DIS					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	DUK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	GE					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	IBM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	JNJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	KOD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	MRK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	PGI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	PRG					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	QNT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	SLP					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	TRW					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WDC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WOL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYF					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYV					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYX					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYZ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY1					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY2					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY3					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY4					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY5					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY6					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY7					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY8					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY9					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY0					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Change
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	ALL-AM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	AMT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	AT&T					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	BAC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	BOJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	CDI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	CO					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	DIS					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	DUK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	GE					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	IBM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	JNJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	KOD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	MRK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	PGI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	PRG					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	QNT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	SLP					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	TRW					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WDC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WOL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYF					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYV					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYX					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYZ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY1					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY2					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY3					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY4					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY5					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY6					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY7					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY8					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY9					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY0					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Change
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	ALL-AM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	AMT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	AT&T					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	BAC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	BOJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	CDI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	CO					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	DIS					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	DUK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	GE					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	IBM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	JNJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	KOD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	MRK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	PG&E					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	PPG					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	RFI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	RTI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	SHL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	SLR					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	SWK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	TFC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	TRW					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WDC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WGL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WLT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WMT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WY					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYB					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYF					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYH					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYN					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYU					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYV					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYX					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYY					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WYZ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZE					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZF					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZG					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZH					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZN					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZO					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZP					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZQ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZR					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZS					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZU					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZV					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZW					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZX					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZY					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WZZ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAA					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAB					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAE					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAF					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAG					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAH					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAN					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAO					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAP					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAQ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAR					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAS					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAU					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAV					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAW					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAX					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAY					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WAZ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBA					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBB					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBD					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBE					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBF					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBG					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBH					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBI					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBJ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBK					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBL					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBM					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBN					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBO					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBP					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBQ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBR					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBS					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBT					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBU					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBV					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBW					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBX					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WBZ					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WCA					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WCB					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WCC					137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+
1984	137 1/2	137 1/2	WCD					137			

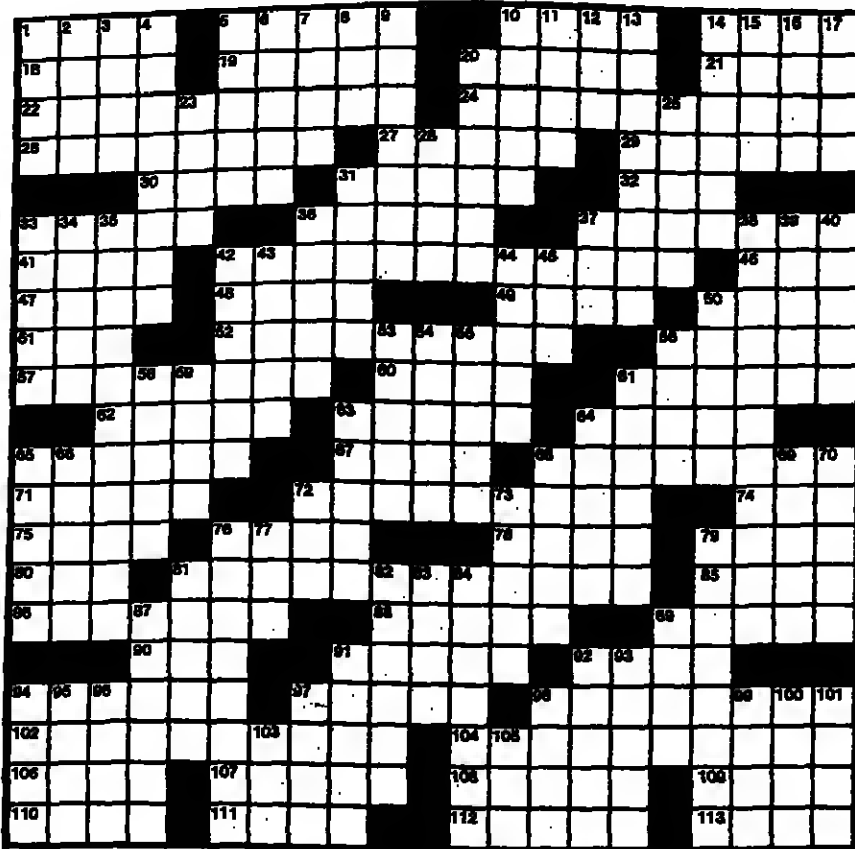






- ACROSS**
- 1 Canaanites' deity  
5 Son of Jacob and Leah  
10 Venetian traveler  
14 Rolled steel  
16 Rounds for a certain fighter  
19 Permission  
20 Mosquito  
21 Transcribe  
22 Harlow's inheritance  
24 Vessel for carmen  
26 Earthworms  
27 Decent's relative  
28 Moslem decrees  
30 Kenny Rogers hit  
31 Wisent  
32 Dandy  
33 Author-columnist Joseph  
34 Spy's necessity  
37 Lab tube  
41 — bene  
42 Koussevitz's crescendos  
46 Butter  
47 Mideast diplomat  
48 Kirghizian range or valley  
49 Disgusting person
- ACROSS**
- 50 Diva's delight  
51 Word of dissent  
52 Pygmy power  
56 Wolfe's creator  
57 Detailed exposition  
60 Fillet border  
61 Carr's "The — in the Waxworks"  
62 Regiment, in Reims  
63 Precursor of a ruler  
64 Corday's target  
65 Sec. of State after Vance  
67 Speaker of the diamond  
68 Like many a saint  
71 Russian workers' collective  
72 Vista on a tourist's postcard  
74 Mined find  
75 — Carlo Menotti  
76 Possessor of Mjolnir  
78 Itinerary abbr.  
79 Star of "Scarface" in 1932  
80 "Agnus —"
- ACROSS**
- 81 Rubs V.I.P.'s the wrong way  
85 Sacred  
86 Egyptian bull  
86 Actor from Pen Argyll, Pa.  
88 His magic helped Prospero  
89 Frozen wintry coating  
90 Like Leroy Brown  
91 Fluffs  
92 Together, in music  
94 Symphony originally named  
97 Greek name for Orcus  
98 Hampers  
102 Peak pip  
104 Pot cover, e.g.  
106 Higher-pitched English horn  
107 Its capital is St. Etienne  
108 Not the others  
109 Hebrides island  
110 Absolutely not, poetically  
111 They can be tight or loose  
112 Auricularly appended  
113 Smaller amount

## Double Takes By Jack L. Steinhardt



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- DOWN**
- 1 — California  
2 Kind of corner  
3 Galsworthy's "— of Devon"  
4 Individual's request at a bank  
5 Cold  
6 Rindown  
7 Late actor  
8 Conductor  
9 Queller  
10 Impatient  
11 Noted Argentine name
- DOWN**
- 11 Carpathian river  
12 Comedian  
Lehr: 1896-1950  
13 Ultra-conservative  
14 Minor to-do  
15 Kind of mouth or speaker  
16 Chevre  
17 Tournament slots  
20 Young and Mature  
23 Cuff  
25 Short riding whips
- DOWN**
- 28 Exploits  
31 Strung truck or cart  
33 In connection with  
34 Having rounded projections  
35 Remained decorous  
36 Box  
37 Links org.  
38 Acting Boy Scouts  
39 Cliff slope  
40 Emulate Cabotin
- DOWN**
- 43 Heavy silk fabric  
43 Molière character  
44 Father of Excalibur's owner  
45 Trumpet  
46 Deviate  
53 Victor or Roger  
54 Apollo 15 astronaut  
55 Sharon of "Cagney and Lacey"  
56 Catalogue
- DOWN**
- 58 Senlin's creator  
59 European linden  
61 Loving gesture  
63 Cordwood measure  
64 "Olympia" artist  
65 One of the Gabor  
66 An archangel  
68 Blismuth, e.g.  
69 Pyle or Banks  
70 Jefferson was one  
72 Fuddler
- DOWN**
- 73 Montana Indians  
76 Fit for harter  
77 Timothy produces it  
79 Knight's protection  
81 Decorate  
82 Respectful gesture  
83 Fortitude  
84 Snappy comeback  
87 — dictum  
89 Amounts  
91 Speaks carelessly
- DOWN**
- 92 Developed  
93 Threw down the gauntlet  
94 Poetic dark hue  
95 Agrestic one  
96 An Amerind  
97 Indemified  
98 Former name of Kalinin, U.S.S.R.  
99 Cry at Pan's parties  
100 Meniscus  
101 Mmes.' Latin counterparts  
103 Geologic time  
105 Eureka!

## THE DEATH OF CHE GUEVARA

By Jay Cantor. 577 pp. \$17.95.

Knopf, 201 East 50 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is a bold and ambitious project that Jay Cantor has undertaken in his unusual first novel, "The Death of Che Guevara" — to reconstruct the career of the Argentine-born revolutionary out of historical documents, the overwhelming majority of which the author has invented. But as early as page five of the nearly 600-page story, the narrator — or, more precisely, the intelligence that presides over the construction of the narrative — calls our attention to one of the book's more fundamental problems.

In an introductory section simply titled "Dates," in which there are recorded certain major developments that have occurred between 1927 and 1966 in the worldwide struggle between communism and capitalism, the narrator cites: "1939, The Soviets sign a ten-year nonaggression pact with Germany," and then adds, with what one takes to be a touch of

## BOOKS

irony, "(No longer able to locate the hero in this movie, one twists uncomfortably in one's seat)." Well, that was a little premature for this reader, who wasn't quite yet getting restless for lack of a hero. But it wasn't more than a couple of hundred pages later that I began to experience the fatal symptoms, not so much for lack of a hero as for anyone or anything to be truly interested in. Certainly it wasn't any of the spear carriers who surround the monumental figure of Guevara — not even Fidel Castro or Régis Debray, both of whom are presented in a somewhat morally ambiguous light, or Che Guevara's parents, who, while extremely interesting, are swept off stage rather early in the going.

As for Che Guevara himself, Cantor, being an obviously sophisticated student of history, has taken great care to lay the psychological foundation for his hero's fanatic revolutionary character. He portrays him as a hysterical asthmatic (perhaps the result, it is said, of an early traumatic desertion by his

mother), as well as the victim of violent Oedipal feelings that have been aggravated by his mother's seductiveness and his father's competitiveness.

Some readers, of course, may find considerable appeal in this portrait of the man who was, after all, the charismatic revolutionary figure of the 1960s, and may follow with sympathy his endless and frustrating struggle to persuade the poor and ignorant of Bolivia that they represent an international revolutionary vanguard whose interests are reflected by Vietnam's so-called struggle against imperialism. There are even touches of comedy in some of the scenes where Guevara tests the blade of his ideology against the stones of ancient Inca superstitions.

But the appeal of Cantor's Guevara is finally a matter of taste and temperament. In a concluding section, also called "Dates," the revolutionary theorist Debray analyzes revolutionary conflict as follows: "It is not individuals who are placed face to face in these battles, but class interests and ideas; but those who fall in them, those who die, are persons, are men. We cannot avoid this contradiction, escape from this pain." Some readers of "The Death of Che Guevara" will be more susceptible to the pain than others.

The documents that form "The Death of Che Guevara" have mostly been invented, they represent the end product of artistic activity, and therefore, instead of inviting us to select and create, they force us to accept them in a comparatively passive state of mind. To put it more bluntly, they impel the mind to wander. One of the places it wanders is to the irresistible conclusion that Cantor has been infected by those ovelists as James Joyce and Herman Melville.

"I'm not interested in whales," says Che Guevara in one of the novel's less subtle scenes, when his companion invites him to read "Moby Dick" and Cantor thereby begins the bludgeoning of his readers with comparisons of Guevara to Captain Ahab, as well as to Satan, Jonah and other literary figures. But Cantor is fatally drawn to leviathans, and in the belly of his beast the going gets pretty tedious.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU BETTER BE NICE TO HIM, MR. WILSON. HIS VERY BEST FRIEND IS A POLICE DOG!"

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	CL		HIGH	LOW	CL
Amsterdam	14	7	C	Bangkok	31	24	C
London	13	6	C	Beijing	30	23	C
Paris	12	5	C	Hong Kong	29	22	C
Brussels	11	4	C	Manila	28	21	C
Frankfurt	10	3	C	New Delhi	27	20	C
Geneva	9	2	C	Singapore	26	19	C
Madrid	8	1	C	Tokyo	25	18	C
Lisbon	7	0	C	Yokohama	24	17	C
Stockholm	6	-1	C	Osaka	23	16	C
Oslo	5	-2	C	Kobe	22	15	C
Reykjavik	4	-3	C	Sapporo	21	14	C
London	3	-4	C	Utsunomiya	20	13	C
Stockholm	2	-5	C	Maebashi	19	12	C
Oslo	1	-6	C	Utsunomiya	18	11	C
Reykjavik	0	-7	C	Maebashi	17	10	C
London	-1	-8	C	Utsunomiya	16	9	C
Stockholm	-2	-9	C	Maebashi	15	8	C
Oslo	-3	-10	C	Utsunomiya	14	7	C
Reykjavik	-4	-11	C	Maebashi	13	6	C
London	-5	-12	C	Utsunomiya	12	5	C
Stockholm	-6	-13	C	Maebashi	11	4	C
Oslo	-7	-14	C	Utsunomiya	10	3	C
Reykjavik	-8	-15	C	Maebashi	9	2	C
London	-9	-16	C	Utsunomiya	8	1	C
Stockholm	-10	-17	C	Maebashi	7	0	C
Oslo	-11	-18	C	Utsunomiya	6	-1	C
Reykjavik	-12	-19	C	Maebashi	5	-2	C
London	-13	-20	C	Utsunomiya	4	-3	C
Stockholm	-14	-21	C	Maebashi	3	-4	C
Oslo	-15	-22	C	Utsunomiya	2	-5	C
Reykjavik	-16	-23	C	Maebashi	1	-6	C
London	-17	-24	C	Utsunomiya	0	-7	C
Stockholm	-18	-25	C	Maebashi	-1	-8	C
Oslo	-19	-26	C	Utsunomiya	-2	-9	C
Reykjavik	-20	-27	C	Maebashi	-3	-10	C
London	-21	-28	C	Utsunomiya	-4	-11	C
Stockholm	-22	-29	C	Maebashi	-5	-12	C
Oslo	-23	-30	C	Utsunomiya	-6	-13	C
Reykjavik	-24	-31	C	Maebashi	-7	-14	C
London	-25	-32	C	Utsunomiya	-8	-15	C
Stockholm	-26	-33	C	Maebashi	-9	-16	C
Oslo	-27	-34	C	Utsunomiya	-10	-17	C
Reykjavik	-28	-35	C	Maebashi	-11	-18	C
London	-29	-36	C	Utsunomiya	-12	-19	C
Stockholm	-30	-37	C	Maebashi	-13	-20	C
Oslo	-31	-38	C	Utsunomiya	-14	-21	C
Reykjavik	-32	-39	C	Maebashi	-15	-22	C
London	-33	-40	C	Utsunomiya	-16	-23	C
Stockholm	-34	-41	C	Maebashi	-17	-24	C
Oslo	-35	-42	C	Utsunomiya	-18	-25	C
Reykjavik	-36	-43	C	Maebashi	-19	-26	C
London	-37	-44	C	Utsunomiya	-20	-27	C
Stockholm	-38	-45	C	Maebashi	-21	-28	C
Oslo	-39	-46	C	Utsunomiya	-22	-29	C
Reykjavik	-40	-47	C	Maebashi	-23	-30	C
London	-41	-48	C	Utsunomiya	-24	-31	C
Stockholm	-42	-49	C	Maebashi	-25	-32	C
Oslo	-43	-50	C	Utsunomiya	-26	-33	C
Reykjavik	-44	-51	C	Maebashi	-27	-34	C
London	-45	-52	C	Utsunomiya	-28	-35	C
Stockholm	-46	-53	C	Maebashi	-29	-36	C
Oslo	-47	-54	C	Utsunomiya	-30	-37	C
Reykjavik	-48	-55	C	Maebashi	-31	-38	C
London	-49	-56	C	Utsunomiya	-32	-39	C
Stockholm	-50	-57	C	Maebashi	-33	-40	C
Oslo	-51	-58	C	Utsunomiya	-34	-41	C
Reykjavik	-52	-59	C	Maebashi	-35	-42	C
London	-53	-60	C	Utsunomiya	-36	-43	C
Stockholm	-54	-61	C	Maebashi	-37	-44	C
Oslo	-55	-62	C	Utsunomiya	-38	-45	C
Reykjavik	-56	-63	C	Maebashi	-39	-46	C
London	-57	-64	C	Utsunomiya	-40	-47	C
Stockholm	-58	-65	C	Maebashi	-41	-48	C
Oslo	-59	-66	C	Utsunomiya	-42	-49	C
Reykjavik	-60	-67	C	Maebashi	-43	-50	C
London	-61	-68	C	Utsunomiya	-44	-51	C
Stockholm	-62	-69	C	Maebashi	-45	-52	C
Oslo	-63	-70	C	Utsunomiya	-46	-53	C
Reykjavik	-64	-71	C	Maebashi	-47	-54	C
London	-65	-72	C	Utsunomiya	-48	-55	C
Stockholm	-66	-73	C	Maebashi	-49	-56	C
Oslo	-67	-74	C	Utsunomiya	-50	-57	C
Reykjavik	-68	-75	C	Maebashi	-51	-58	C
London	-69	-76	C	Utsunomiya	-52	-59	C
Stockholm	-70	-77	C	Maebashi	-53	-60	C
Oslo	-71	-78	C	Utsunomiya	-54	-61	C
Reykjavik	-72	-79	C	Maebashi	-55	-62	C
London	-73	-80	C	Utsunomiya	-56	-63	C
Stockholm	-74	-81	C	Maebashi	-57	-64	C
Oslo	-75	-82	C	Utsunomiya	-58	-65	C
Reykjavik	-76	-83	C	Maebashi	-59	-66	C
London	-77	-84	C	Utsunomiya	-60	-67	C
Stockholm	-78	-85	C	Maebashi	-61	-68	C
Oslo	-79	-86	C	Utsunomiya	-62	-69	C
Reykjavik	-80	-87	C	Maebashi	-63	-70	C
London	-81	-88	C	Utsunomiya	-64	-71	C
Stockholm	-82	-89	C	Maebashi	-65	-72	C
Oslo	-83	-90	C	Utsunomiya	-66	-73	C
Reykjavik	-84	-91	C	Maebashi	-67	-74	C
London	-85	-92	C	Utsunomiya	-68	-75	C
Stockholm	-86	-93	C	Maebashi	-69	-76	C
Oslo	-87	-94	C	Utsunomiya	-70	-77	C
Reykjavik	-88	-95	C	Maebashi	-71	-78	C
London	-89	-96	C	Utsunomiya	-72	-79	C
Stockholm	-90	-97	C	Maebashi	-73	-80	C
Oslo	-91	-98	C	Utsunomiya	-74	-81	C
Reykjavik	-92	-99	C	Maebashi	-75	-82	C
London	-93	-100	C	Utsunomiya	-76	-83	C
Stockholm	-94	-101	C	Maebashi	-77	-84	C
Oslo	-95	-102	C	Utsunomiya	-78	-85	C
Reykjavik	-96	-103	C	Maebashi	-79	-86	C
London	-97	-104	C	Utsunomiya	-80	-87	C
Stockholm	-98	-105	C	Maebashi	-81	-88	C
Oslo	-99	-106	C	Utsunomiya	-82	-89	C
Reykjavik	-100	-107	C	Maebashi	-83	-90	C
London	-101	-108	C	Utsunomiya	-84	-91	C
Stockholm	-102	-109	C	Maebashi	-85	-92	C
Oslo	-103	-110	C	Utsunomiya	-86	-93	C
Reykjavik	-104	-111	C	Maebashi	-87	-94	C
London	-105	-112	C	Utsunomiya	-88	-95	C
Stockholm	-106	-113	C	Maebashi	-89	-96	C
Oslo	-107	-114	C	Utsunomiya	-90	-97	C
Reykjavik	-108	-115	C	Maebashi	-91	-98	C
London	-109	-116	C	Utsunomiya	-92	-99	C
Stockholm	-110	-117	C	Maebashi	-93	-100	C
Oslo	-111	-118	C	Utsunomiya	-94	-101	C
Reykjavik	-112	-119	C	Maebashi	-95	-102	C
London	-113	-120	C	Utsunomiya	-96	-103	C
Stockholm	-114	-121	C	Maebashi	-97	-104	C
Oslo	-115	-122	C	Utsunomiya	-98	-105	C
Reykjavik	-116	-123	C	Maebashi	-99	-106	C
London	-117	-124	C	Utsunomiya	-100	-107	C
Stockholm	-118	-125	C	Maebashi	-101	-108	C
Oslo	-119	-126	C	Utsunomiya	-102	-109	C
Reykjavik	-120	-127	C	Maebashi	-103	-110	C
London	-121	-128	C	Utsunomiya	-104	-111	C
Stockholm	-122	-129	C	Maebashi	-105	-112	C
Oslo	-123	-130	C	Utsunomiya	-106	-113	C
Reykjavik	-124	-131	C	Maebashi	-107	-114	C
London	-125	-132	C	Utsunomiya	-108	-115	C
Stockholm	-126	-133	C	Maebashi	-109	-116	C
Oslo	-127	-134	C	Utsunomiya	-110	-117	C
Reykjavik	-128	-135	C	Maebashi	-111	-118	C
London	-129	-136	C	Utsunomiya	-112	-119	C
Stockholm	-130	-137	C	Maebashi	-113	-120	C
Oslo	-131	-138	C	Utsunomiya	-114	-121	C
Reykjavik	-132	-139	C	Maebashi	-115	-122	C
London	-133	-140	C	Utsunomiya	-116	-123	C
Stockholm	-134	-141	C	Maebashi	-117	-124	C
Oslo	-135	-142	C	Utsunomiya	-118	-125	C
Reykjavik	-136	-143	C	Maebashi	-119	-126	C
London	-137	-144	C	Utsunomiya	-120	-127	C
Stockholm	-138	-145	C	Maebashi	-121	-128	C
Oslo	-139	-146	C	Utsunomiya	-122	-129	C
Reykjavik	-140	-147	C	Maebashi	-123	-130	C
London	-141	-148	C	Utsunomiya	-124	-131	C
Stockholm	-142	-149	C	Maebashi	-125	-132	C
Oslo	-143	-150	C	Utsunomiya	-126	-133	C
Reykjavik	-144	-151	C	Maebashi	-127	-134	C
London	-145	-152	C	Utsunomiya	-128	-135	C
Stockholm	-146	-153	C	Maebashi	-129	-136	C
Oslo	-147	-154	C	Utsunomiya	-130	-137	C
Reykjavik	-148	-155	C	Maebashi	-131	-138	C
London	-149	-156	C	Utsunomiya	-132	-139	C
Stockholm	-150	-157	C	Maebashi	-133	-140	C
Oslo	-151	-158	C	Utsunomiya	-134	-141	C
Reykjavik	-152	-159	C	Maebashi	-135	-142	C
London	-153	-160	C	Utsunomiya	-136	-143	C
Stockholm	-154	-161	C	Maebashi	-137	-144	C
Oslo	-155	-162	C	Utsunomiya	-138	-145	C
Reykjavik	-156	-163	C	Maebashi	-139	-146	C
London	-157	-164	C	Utsunomiya	-140	-147	C
Stockholm	-158	-165	C	Maebashi	-141	-148	C
Oslo	-159	-166	C	Utsunomiya	-142	-149	C
Reykjavik	-160	-167	C	Maebashi	-143	-150	C
London	-161	-168	C	Utsunomiya	-144	-151	C
Stockholm	-162	-169	C	Maebashi	-145	-152	C
Oslo	-163	-170	C	Utsunomiya	-146	-153	C
Reykjavik	-164	-171	C	Maebashi	-147	-154	C
London	-165	-172	C	Utsunomiya	-148	-155	C
Stockholm	-166	-173	C	Maebashi	-149	-156	C
Oslo	-167	-174	C	Utsunomiya	-150	-157	C
Reykjavik	-168	-175	C	Maebashi	-151	-158	C
London	-169	-176	C	Utsunomiya	-152	-159	C
Stockholm	-170	-177	C	Maebashi	-153	-160	C
Oslo	-171	-178	C	Utsunomiya	-154	-161	C
Reykjavik	-172	-179	C	Maebashi	-155	-162	C
London	-173	-180	C	Utsunomiya	-156	-163	C
Stockholm	-174	-181	C	Maebashi	-157	-164	C
Oslo	-175	-182	C	Utsunomiya	-158	-165	C
Reykjavik	-176	-183	C	Maebashi	-159	-166	C
London	-177	-184	C	Utsunomiya	-160	-167	C
Stockholm	-178	-185	C	Maebashi	-161	-168	C
Oslo	-179	-186	C	Utsunomiya	-162	-169	C
Reykjavik	-180	-187	C	Maebashi	-163	-170	C
London	-181	-188	C	Utsunomiya	-164	-171	C
Stockholm	-182	-189	C	Maebashi	-165	-172	C
Oslo	-183	-190	C	Utsunomiya	-166	-173	C
Reykjavik	-184	-191	C	Maebashi	-167	-174	C
London	-185	-192	C	Utsunomiya	-168	-175	C
Stockholm	-186	-193	C	Maebashi	-169	-176	C
Oslo	-187	-194	C	Utsunomiya	-170	-177	C
Reykjavik	-188	-195	C	Maebashi	-171	-178	C
London	-189	-196	C	Utsunomiya	-172	-179	C
Stockholm	-190	-197	C	Maebashi	-173	-180	C
Oslo	-191	-198	C	Utsunomiya	-174	-181	C
Reykjavik	-192	-199	C	Maebashi	-175	-182	C



## SPORTS

## China Leading South Korea Historic Davis Cup Match

**United Press International**  
**NING, China** — China took opening-day singles and doubles matches in the Eastern Zone of the Davis Cup.

President of the International Tennis Federation, Philippe Chassagnon, has called the South Korea match an historic occasion, "marks the beginning of a new era not only for the Davis Cup, but for the development of sport in Asia."

China and South Korea, which have diplomatic relations, have sent athletes to each other's country, although Chinese South Korean athletes have competed against each other in countries.

China defeated Singapore in its Cup debut last December. Rules required it to hold the round robin in its territory.

An ITF official had complained this week about China's lack of publicity for the matches in naming a provincial capital 15 kilometers (1,500 miles) southwest of Beijing.

"I asked the Chinese Tennis Association to make possible a better match," said Eiji Kawatani, who is acting as a mediator in the three-elimination round. "There is publicity or posters and natural need some advertising."

The site for the match is the Ningbo Sports Center, 16 kilometers out of town.

The eight-man South Korean team, which arrived last Saturday, Hong Kong, has been virtually unnoticed, walking the streets in its picturesque southwest city and visiting on the sports center's

sand-clay courts. Their presence in China has not been reported by the state-run press.

South Korean captain Kim Moon-il and his Chinese counterpart Zhang Dahui held their first meeting Wednesday night at the South Koreans' quarters, the secluded Green Lake Hotel.

The Wednesday night meeting was confined to what Kawatani called "routine matters, like what kind of drinks will be served on the court." They agreed on Chinese tea, orange soda and Coca-Cola, he said.

You Wei edged Song Dong-wook, 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, and Liu Shubua easily beat Kim Choon-ho, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, to give China a 2-0 lead in the series, which continues with the doubles Saturday and reverse singles Sunday.

Both You and Song appeared to be nervous, missing easy easy shots in their two-hour 40-minute match.

The pace did not pick up until the fifth set with You finally clinching victory after four deuces and celebrating by throwing his racket into the air.

Liu dominated his match from the start to give China a comfortable lead.

South Korean manager Kim Moon-il said the indoor clay court was slippery but said there were no excuses for his team's disappointing play.

"We just played poorly," Kim said.

The winner of the best of five-match series will play the winner of the Philippine-Japan series in the Eastern Zone Davis Cup semi-finals May 4-6.

In Fukuoka, Japan, Shozo Shirashi overwhelmed Mamed Tolanio, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1, and Tsuyoshi

Fukui beat Virgilio Sison, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, Friday to give Japan a 2-0 lead over the Philippines.

In another Eastern Zone quarter final clash, Thailand took a 2-0 lead over host Hong Kong.

Thailand's top player, Sombat Uamongkol, beat Hong Kong's Randall King, 4-6, 8-6, 8-6, 1-6, 6-4, in a match lasting more than three hours. Panomkorn Pladehuanil then overpowered Hong Kong's No. 1 player, Kelvin Ng, 6-8, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Hong Kong beat Taiwan, 3-2, in the first round to advance to the second round for the first time. Thailand had a bye.

The winner will meet the victor of the series between Indonesia and Pakistan, which leads, 2-0.

**Sporting Links May Grow**  
 China will take part in international sporting and cultural events in South Korea despite the lack of diplomatic links between the two countries, a Japanese politician said Friday in Tokyo, Reuters reported.

Shinya Totsuka, a ruling Liberal Democratic party member of the lower house of the Diet, said that Ye Fei, vice-chairman of China's parliament, outlined Beijing's plans to him at a meeting in the Chinese capital on Wednesday.

Totsuka, who returned Thursday from his 13th visit to China since 1971, said he also thought China would take part in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both of which will take place in Seoul.

He quoted Ye as saying: "China does not have diplomatic ties with South Korea but this does not matter."



Jean-Patrick Lescaurba readies a dropkick against Wales

Scotland Seeks a Triple Crown  
Irish Game Could End 46 Years of Rugby Frustration

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Only France, Scotland and England remain in contention for this year's Five Nations rugby title after the first three of the annual round-robin tournament's five rounds. If Saturday's fourth round goes as expected, France will kill England's title hopes in Paris.

In Dublin, to quote from an aggressive whiskey ad, it will be "Irish on the one hand, Scotch on the other." The Irish advertisement goes on to claim victory in a "simple test." More likely in the rugby test is victory for Jim Aitken's Scots — in which event, the title and also the grand slam (a four-match sweep) will be at stake when France plays in Edinburgh on March 17.

The Dublin match has the added interest of offering Scotland its first triple crown — a sweep against three British Isles teams — since 1938. The Scots opened with a 15-9 defeat of Wales in Cardiff on Jan. 21 and beat England, 19-6, in Edinburgh on Feb. 4. After sitting out the third Saturday they are favorites to leave Ireland at the bottom of the standings with four losses.

The so-called triple crown does not exist physically as a trophy but has existed as a competition among the four British Isles rugby communities since the 1880s. It survived as a four-team tournament within the Five Nations tournament after France's arrival on the international scene in 1906.

There have been 16 triple crown winners since World War II: Wales nine times, England four and Ireland three. (France has beaten three British Isles teams in the same season 14 times during that period.) But for Scots, as one of them recently said, it has been "46 years

of seemingly eternal frustration." Frenchman, looking ahead to a grand slam, are hoping Scotland will win in Dublin and not recover from the celebrating — Irish in one hand, Scotch in the other.

Meanwhile, a feature of this year's play has been the failure of England and Ireland to score tries. Worse, England's backs have managed only one try since March 1982. French backs have amassed 24 tries in the two years.

The goal-kicking of Dusty Hare — who now sets an English career record against major countries with his 20th appearance at fullback — is one English argument. The scrumming of 230-pound prop Phil Blakeaway and the lineout jumping of 6-foot-7 lock Steve Bainbridge are others. Rain, forecast as a possibility in a blustery cold spell, could be another.

But France seems to be on an upward curve. Confidence has grown during an unbeaten streak that started against Australia and Romania in the fall and continued with a 25-12 defeat of Ireland in Paris on Jan. 21 and a 21-16 victory over Wales on Feb. 18. That was France's first success in Cardiff since 1968, but celebrating was restrained by determination to stay fit enough for the grand slam.

Pierre Dospital, a Basque weight-lifting champion, has been brought back to prop against Blackwells. On Thursday the forwards devoted two training sessions almost entirely to lineouts. A common view is that England cannot win unless it starves France of possession. But Wales managed it in Cardiff and lost anyway.

That was largely the doing of 22-year-old Jean-Patrick Lescaurba. His 34 points from kicks in two matches — each time equaling the

French record of 17 in a major international — put him on the way to breaking the record of 32 points in a Five Nations campaign set last year by Ireland's Ollie Campbell.

But the weekend's main attraction will be France's running. Its backs are increasingly seen as the best attacking unit in world rugby — scrumhalf Jérôme Gallion, fly-half Lescaurba, centers Didier Codorniu and Philippe Sella, wings Patrick Euxine and Jacques Bégou and fullback Serge Blanco.

Their try record has been modest lately — two scored at the start against Ireland and only one against Wales — but in both matches they were reined in as captain Jean-Pierre Rives opted to protect a lead and minimize risks in the second half. In Cardiff, especially, they demonstrated in the process that they are an effective defensive unit as well.

Young English fans added an intangible factor to a complex rugby formula when they rampaged in Paris before and after Wednesday night's France-England soccer match. (England lost, 3-0. I soccer Minister Margaret Thatcher called it "appalling." Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris said Friday he was "fed up with British fans." All this acrimony could increase French ardor and English inhibition in the rugby world's battle for possession of the ball Saturday.

Two of world rugby's most popular players will be close to the end of parallel international careers Saturday. Rives and Peter Wheeler, England's hooker and captain, started in the same match, England vs. France at Twickenham in 1975. Rives, 31, does not plan to go on France's tour of New Zealand in June; Wheeler, 35, has declared himself unavailable for England's planned tour of South Africa.

## Hoyt Becomes AL's First Million-Dollar Pitcher

**SARASOTA, Florida** — The Chicago White Sox have made Cy Young Award winner LaMarr Hoyt the American League's first \$1 million a year pitcher. The team also signed 22-game winner Richard Dotson and Rookie of the Year Ron Kittle.

"The signings today show that our owners want to continue to return to the playoffs for years to come," the team's general manager, Roland Hemond, said Thursday.

Hoyt, 29, was 24-10 last season for the Western Division champions and Dotson, 23, posted a 2.47 ERA. Hoyt signed a six-year contract.

Hoyt's deal lifts him above fellow Chicago starter Floyd Bannister, whose six-year deal at an average \$925,000 a season had made him the highest-paid player on the team.

Hoyt's contract calls for three years at \$1 million guaranteed, with three option years. Dotson has four years at \$950,000 guaranteed, with two option years.

Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees was the richest pitcher in the AL, reported to be making \$965,000 annually. His former teammate, reliever Rich Gossage, is believed to be the best-paid pitcher

in the majors after signing a package with the San Diego Padres valued at about \$1.3 million a year.

Kittle, who collected 35 home runs and 100 runs batted in, signed a three-year pact starting at about \$200,000 — which would put him on a par with National League

**SPRING TRAINING NOTES**  
 Rookie of the Year Darryl Strawberry, who signed a one-year pact with the New York Mets.

The White Sox also waived reliever Jim Kern for the purpose of giving him his release. Kern suffered a severe elbow injury last year and has not played since.

At his home in Arlington, Texas, Kern said he would continue elbow rehabilitation in hopes of being ready by June of July.

Yankee Manager Yogi Berra has announced his team's lineup for Saturday's exhibition opener in Fort Lauderdale against the visiting Baltimore Orioles, essentially the lineup he plans to employ during the season against left-handed pitchers.

Willie Randolph will be at second base, Ken Griffey in center field, Steve Kemp in left field, Don Baylor as the designated hitter, Lou

Piniella in right field, recent acquisition Tony Harrah at third base, Roy Smalley at first base, Rick Cerone catching and either Andre Robertson or Bobby Meacham at shortstop.

The only other difference between this lineup and the one Berra would use during the season is the presence of Piniella in right field in place of Dave Winfield, who reported to camp only this week.

Berra also said he plans to platoon Graig Nettles with Harrah.

The Los Angeles Dodgers said they had received written notification that a grievance has been filed on behalf of Dusty Baker with the Players Relations Committee.

Baker, a two-time All-Star, was unexpectedly waived by the Dodgers on Feb. 9 after eight years with the club. Baker, 34, had two years remaining on a guaranteed contract worth \$1.4 million.

It was believed the Dodgers were liable to pay off the contract, but the San Francisco Giants claimed the outfielder on waivers, apparently taking the responsibility away from the Dodgers. Baker chuffed the Giants and claims the Dodgers still owe him the \$1.4 million.

Jack Clark and newly acquired Al Oliver worked out for the first time Thursday at San Francisco's training camp in Scottsdale, Arizona, bringing the squad to full strength for the first time this spring.

Oliver, one of the better hitters in baseball, was impressive in his first turn in the batting cage.

The Giants owe the Montreal Expos another player in the trade that brought Oliver to San Francisco. The club has given the Expos — who already have received pitcher Fred Breining — a choice from

among three players, believed to be outfielder Max Venable and pitchers Mark Calvert and Alan Fowles.

Meanwhile, the Expos are still waiting for Breining to arrive at their camp in West Palm Beach, Florida. Outfielder Miguel Dineen reported to the Expos' camp after being delayed by visa difficulties.

At the Detroit Tigers' camp in Lakeland, Florida, Glenn Abbott is savoring the sensation of being with a contender. "I spent so long trying to be positive in spring training but knowing my team wasn't good enough, that it's rejuvenating to be here," said the right-hander of his first spring camp with Detroit.

Abbott, projected as the fifth starter, was obtained by the Tigers late last season after it was apparent Milt Wilcox was going to be put on the disabled list in August.

Shortstop Garry Templeton, hampered the past two seasons by a painful arthritis condition in his left knee, says he feels healthy for the first time since joining San Diego in 1982.

"The people in San Diego haven't seen the real Garry Templeton," Templeton said in Yuma, Arizona, where the Padres are holding their spring training.

"You have to accept the fact that when you are injured, especially with a leg, you can't go as hard as you would like," said Templeton, who was acquired by San Diego from St. Louis in the trade that sent Ozzie Smith to the Cardinals.

Templeton had a career average of .303 when he came to San Diego. But handicapped by his knee injury, Templeton's batting average dropped off to .247 in 1982 and .263 in 1983.

(AP, UPI)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Navratilova, Potter Reach Semifinals

**NEW YORK (Reuters)** — Martina Navratilova experienced early difficulties Thursday night against Carling Bassett of Canada before winning nine straight games to sweep into the semifinals of a women's tennis championship. Navratilova, the top seed, needed only 49 minutes for her 6-3, 6-0 victory.

Unseeded Barbara Potter, who upset seventh-seeded Andrea Temesvári of Hungary in the first round, also reached the semifinals with a 6-1, 6-2 victory over unseeded Kathy Horvath. In the first round Horvath upset fourth-seeded Andrea Jaeger.

Navratilova will meet the winner of Friday's quarterfinal match between third-seeded Pam Shriver and No. 6 Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia. The winner of the other quarterfinal, between second seed Chris Evert Lloyd and unseeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, will face Potter.

## Snead Leads Florida Golf by 1 Shot

**CORAL SPRINGS, Florida (UPI)** — J.C. Snead shot a 4-under-par 68 over the PGA's new Eagle Trace course Thursday to take a one-stroke lead in the first round of the opening event of the Florida tour.

The tournament was moved from inventory to the par-72, 7,030-yard "stadium course." Jack Renner and Andy Bean were tied for second with 69s. Bunched at 2-under-par 70 were Tom Kite, Jeff Grygietz, Joey Sindelar and Tommy Nakajima of Japan.

## Gomez to Fight LaPorte for WBC Title

**NEW YORK (UPI)** — Juan LaPorte will defend his World Boxing Council featherweight title against former WBC super bantamweight champion Wilfredo Gomez on March 31 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, it was announced Thursday.

## Austrian Ski Team Shake-Up Urged

**VIENNA (UPI)** — Karl Schranz, a former world downhill champion, has been proposed as new manager for the Austrian national ski team as a result of Austria's failure to win a gold medal at last month's Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Andreas Stenzer, president of the Tyrolean Ski Federation, suggested this week that Schranz should take over as top manager to replace Sepp Sulzberger, who was described as "too weak" by Stenzer.

Stenzer, heading the largest and most important ski federation in Austria, told a news conference he also wanted downhill coach Karl Kahr to be ousted together with the women's coach Kurt Hoch, who has already offered his resignation. "Both Kahr and Hoch did not fulfill their duties," Stenzer said. "Their preparation of our skiers for Sarajevo was inadequate."

Austria, for the first time since 1972, failed to win the men's Olympic downhill title and only managed to salvage one medal from all the Alpine events, a third place finish by Anton Steiner in the men's downhill.



Jerry Martin works out on a two-week tryout at the New York Mets training camp in St. Petersburg, Florida. Martin, 33, spent three months in prison after being convicted last year on a drug charge. The outfielder was suspended for the season, but his case is set for review on May 15.

## Veitch Hopes He Has Cure for 2d Place Syndrome

By Andrew Beyer

Washington Post Service

**HIALEAH, Florida** — It is a odd thing John Veitch is a positive thinker. Another man might have been utterly frustrated by the tasks facing him in his career as a horse trainer.

In 1978, Veitch trained the great Alydar, and had to watch him lose to stakes and noses and half-brothers to the slightly greater. Armed, Alydar earned the dubious distinction of being the best horse to lose all the Triple Crown races.

And now Veitch finds himself in a similar situation. He is training a great horse who may be the second-best member of his age group. Dr. Carter could have been a champion in his own right, but he was born to the same generation as Devil's Bag, who whipped him soundly in their two meetings last fall.

But Veitch has been talking all week as if he is convinced that Dr. Carter will beat Devil's Bag and win the Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah Saturday.

This kind of confidence and endurance have been both a blessing and a curse for Veitch over the years. He developed many top racehorses for Calumet Farm, but he had the tendency to get too ambitious and ask too much of his horses at the wrong time. But it was this same upbeat mental attitude that helped him keep his sanity during the Alydar-Affirmed duels.

"I never gave up the feeling that Alydar would beat that horse," he said. "I was disappointed but never discouraged."

Veitch lost the Calumet job when a new owner took over the farm, fired him and hired his best friend, David Whiteley, as Veitch's replacement. Depressing as those events were, Veitch rebounded and

assembled a strong public stable. When Dr. Carter showed immense ability as a 2-year-old, Veitch was back in the limelight.

He was unfazed by Dr. Carter's losses to the undefeated champion at seven furlongs and one mile. Running longer distances was clearly going to be Dr. Carter's game. Veitch's optimism grew as he watched the gray colt train this winter. "He's a much better horse now than he was at 2," the trainer said. "That's what gives me great hope."

In his first start of the season, Dr. Carter demolished a mediocre group of opponents by 17 lengths. Veitch's optimism grew as he watched the gray colt train this winter. "He's a much better horse now than he was at 2," the trainer said. "That's what gives me great hope."

Alydar was frequently hindered in his duels with Affirmed by his stretch-running style; often, Af-

firmed was the only speed horse in a field and could dictate the early pace. But Saturday's race is made to order for a horse with Dr. Carter's style. He is the stretch-runner in a field with two formidable speed horses, Devil's Bag and Time for a Change.

Veitch also thinks that Dr. Carter may have an edge in conditioning over his rival, having had a 1-16-mile prep race while Devil's Bag went only seven furlongs in his tune-up for the Flamingo. Since his horse seems to have a lot of advantages in this particular matchup, what would he think and do if Devil's Bag whipped him, anyway?

"It would depend on how convincing the defeat was. If it was a Secretariat-Sham type of defeat, I might go somewhere else. But if it's like Affirmed and Alydar, . . ."

Veitch is prepared to endure another excruciating 3-year-old campaign.

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference					
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF
NY Islanders	42	21	25	255	248
NY Rangers	35	29	9	229	249
Philadelphia	34	21	10	218	221
Pittsburgh	32	25	13	203	191
New Jersey	12	46	2	26	184
Washington	11	46	3	25	202

Atlantic Division					
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Buffalo	48	26	4	242	218
Quebec	40	27	4	214	215
Montreal	35	27	7	205	221
Ottawa	30	30	5	165	227
Toronto	22	38	2	125	202

Campbell Conference					
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Edmonton	47	15	9	276	275
Calgary	29	32	13	217	253
Winnipeg	26	34	7	204	277
St. Louis	25	35	7	209	227
St. Paul	22	35	8	200	210

Thompson's Results					
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Colorado	41	20	11	252	251
Philadelphia	38	23	11	230	241
San Jose	35	26	11	222	241
Los Angeles	32	29	11	214	241

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	43	15	.741	
New York	35	24	.593	8½
Philadelphia	35	24	.594	8½
New Jersey	30	29	.508	13½
Washington	27	32	.458	16½
Central Division				
Minneapolis	35	24	.593	
Detroit	34	24	.586	½
Atlanta	31	29	.517	4½
Chicago	22	35	.386	12
Cleveland	22	36	.377	12½

Indiana	18	40	.310	16½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Utah	34	26	.567	—
Dallas	32	28	.533	2
Kansas City	26	32	.448	7
Denver	24	35	.426	8½
San Antonio	25	37	.403	10
Houston	23	36	.390	10½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	38	20	.655	—
Portland	37	24	.607	2½
Seattle	31	27	.534	7
	29	33	.459	11½

Phoenix	28	33	.457	
Golden State	27	32	.458	1 1/2
San Diego	21	38	.354	17 1/2

Thursday's Results				
Kansas City 108, Houston 101 E. Johnson 27,				
Wooden 14; Sampson 25, Lloyd 25.				
Phoenix 112, Philadelphia 106 (Nance 24,				
Foster 17; Erving 23, Malone 19).				
Denver 119, Cleveland 113 (Wardlaw 34,				
Emnith 26; Huston 23, Shelton 8-15 + 200,				
Portland 121, San Antonio 98 (Paxon 20,				
Laver 20; Antich 17, Roberts 16).				

Pacific Division					
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Los Angeles	38	20	.655		
Portland	37	24	.607	1 1/2	
Seattle	28	33	.459	11 1/2	
Golden State	27	32	.459	11 1/2	
San Diego	18	38	.317	17 1/2	

## College Basketball Scores

**Thursday's Results**

**East**

George Washington 91, Duquesne 76  
Rutgers 76, Massachusetts 75  
St. Bonaventure 88, Rhode Island 69  
Temple 69, Penn St. 66

**South**

Auburn 68, Mississippi St. 53  
Florida 81, Alabama 62  
Kentucky 74, Mississippi 57

**Midwest**

Creighton 95, Wichita St. 82  
DePaul 65, S. Carolina 56  
Brose 77, S. Illinois 70  
Illinois 72, Ohio St. 58  
Iowa St. Northwestern 75



